Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI NO. 104 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden and Port Said.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4:

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Manila,	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Nagasaki,	Shimonoseki
Kobe	Newchwang	Sourabaya,
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	New York	Tientsin
Kaiyuan	Osaka	Tokyo
Kaiyuan (Manchuria.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIGINAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. In sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1859.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Shanghai
Calcutta	Penang	Canton
Madras	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Karachi	Ipoh	Hankow
Delhi	Klang	Peking
Amritsar	Serembam	Tientsin
Rangoon	Taiping	Yokohama
Tavoy	Hongkong	Kobe
Colombo		

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM.
Manila, Bangkok, Batavia, Saigon, Cebu, Puket, Sourabaya, Haiphong, Iloilo, Medan

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Teingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
11, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	7,00,00,050/-
CALLED UP CAPITAL	70,00,005/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASE AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE VACANT LANDS WITH CHAWLS, HOUSES ETC., at Borivli Poisur, Simpoli and Kandivli, Etc.

High Court.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 49 of 1915.

Chaturbhuj Gordhandas .....Plaintiff.
versus
Vithaldas Mohanji and another ...Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanjee Kola and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the plaintiff under the consent decree in the above suit dated the 29th day of February, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises at Magathana, Lot No. 8, at Borivli, the undermentioned immoveable properties in one lot or more lots than one if necessary, on SUNDAY, the 19th day of May, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.):—

FIRSTLY:—Land with Chawl, measuring 59ft. by 38½ft., or thereabouts together with trees, etc., situate at Poisur, in Salsette and bounded on the east by the property of Antone Rodrigues, on the West by the Public Lane, on the South by a gully and the house of Sherif Saya, and on the North by the house of Jeewa Munji Thacker.

SECONDLY:—Land with Chawl, measuring 69ft. by 43ft., situate at Poisur in Salsette and bounded on the East by the public road, on the West by a rivulet, on the South by Byramji Jijibhoy's Dharamsala, and on the North by the property of Sherif Saya.

THIRDLY:—Land with a house and chawl situate at Poisur in Salsette, viz.:—(1) One tiled house 45ft., by 23ft., and bounded on the East by the house of John, on the West by the public road, on the South by the house of Jeewa Munji Thacker, and on the North by the mango art: (2) one range of tiled chawl, measuring 43½ by 19½ft., and bounded on the East by the vacant ground on the West by the public road, on the South by the house mentioned in the preceding paragraph and on the North by a passage and the house of Tejbai.

FOURTHLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Poisur in Salsette, which Paddy Khariff admeasures 23 acres and 34½ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 75-6, and Grass Varkas land admeasuring 33 acres and 19 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 16-4-0.

FIFTHLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Kandivli in Salsette, which Paddy Khariff land admeasures 5 acres and 35½ goonthas, or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 25-1-0, and Grass Varkas land admeasuring 4 acres and 20 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 4-8-0.

SIXTHLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Simpoli in Salsette: which Paddy Kharif land admeasures 3 acres and 15½ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 9-2-0 and Grass Waras land admeasuring 12 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 0-5-0.

SEVENTHLY:—Land or Batty fields, situate, at Magathana Borivli in Salsette: which Paddy Kharif land admeasures 66 acres and 6¼ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 375-1-0 and Grass Varkas land admeasuring 16 acres and 23 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 30-10-0.

EIGHTLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Magathana Borivli in Salsette: which Paddy Khariff land admeasures 4 acres and 21 3/4 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 24-9-0; and Grass Varkas land admeasuring 1 acre and 30 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 3-8-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, and private offers apply to Messrs Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs at their Office in Hummum Street, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE ETC.,

On Saturday, the 4th May, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, teak and blackwood household and office furniture including:—silk tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, single and double glass-door almyrahs teak and blackwood double glass door wardrobe big office writing tables, arm and armless chairs, glassdoor bookcases, dressing chest of drawers, dumbwaiters, iron and wooden cots, camp chairs, tiled and plain teapoys, Saharanpur folding teapoys. Hyderabad carpets, glass and plated ware, cycle etc.

By order of an office concerned:
3 Office writing tables, 1 big file-stand, armchairs, etc.

Property of a private gentleman.
14 glass handis, 1 pair fancy satin lined cushioned sofas, 1 big dining table, 1 mirror hatstand etc.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M., (S.T.),

AUCTION SALE OF 5 GROSS DROB BOX PICKERS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 2nd May, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of an office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser.

5 gross Drob Box Pickers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & SO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1918.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 7, Green Street, Fort, Adjacent to Bank of Bombay.

TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (STANDARD TIME) SHARP.

Messrs. B. MANEKLAL and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, in their office rooms, situated in the neighbourhood of the Bank of Bombay some furniture and precious jewellery, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd day of May, at exactly 3 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. B. MANEKLAL and Co., by the order of some gentlemen concerned will sell by Public Auction, in their office rooms, where the articles are open for review, pieces of furniture, useful for household and office purposes, takas of silk and cotton, ornaments of precious jewellery useful to Hindoos and Musalmans, diamonds, rubies, rings, necklaces, bracelets, etc.

We do recommend to see the articles in such hard times we really sell at cheap rates.

Terms of the auction as usual.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1918.

SILK CONTROL
OF
THE WESTERN INDIA MARKETS
(1) Compare our prices"
(2) We stock only the best"
(3) We retail at wholesale rates"

SILKS
FOR
SARIES, BLOUSES, SKIRTS
(*A Speciality*)
AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Wm. Chs. SMITH & Co.
(FROM LONDON.)
M. I. PAINTERS S. A. & LONDON.
Painters, Artistic Decorators and Contractors.
OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.
PARAMOUNT OIL PAINTS, Manufactured by Wm. Chs. Smith & Co.
WORKS: Malad, B B & C. I. Railway.
OFFICE: Marine Street, Fort.

CRUSADE
AGAINST
CONSUMPTION.

REMARKABLE SUCCESSES.
Well-known Indian gentleman writes 18th April:—
"I am glad that my son is putting on weight steadily. It has increased by 10 lbs. during the last 5 weeks. I have informed most of my friends that your medicine has done a lot of good to my son."

"HOPELESS" CASE CURED.
Husband writes 7th April:—
"I have this morning been again to—(name of a famous Bombay Doctor), with my wife to get her examined. He has declared for the second time that she is quite alright. He is going to write to you to that effect in a day or two."
N.B.—This Doctor has since advised another patient to take my treatment.

HOPELESS CASES.
SPLENDID REPORTS.
Wife writes 7th April:—
"Has done him a lot of good, his fever has broken, his cough is very much better and the sputum less, his appetite is very much improved."
Husband writes 15th April:—
"My wife is much better since the last fortnight—strength increased, fever has left her and cough very little."
Father writes 4th April:—
"My son is getting on alright. No fever for the last 3 weeks, no cough and gained 1 lb. in flesh since my last report (7 days before). He looks much better, takes his food well and is taking exercise in the open air" (Was bed-ridden).

Owing to the great success of my visit to Poona, I am short of medicine and though my staff is working night and day, I must postpone my journey to Bombay a few days.

VISIT TO BOMBAY.
FREE INTERVIEWS.
Orient Hotel.
Friday 26th, noon to 9 p.m.
Saturday, 27th, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 8 p.m.
Permanent address:—
REV. G. R. WALTERS
M.L., B.E., T.C.D., LL.D.
LONAVLA.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other Sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word 2 annas.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m., for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch every additional line annas six.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8

Single Copy .....TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 3-0	Rs. 5-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna.

LOST.

ONE BUNDLE, containing two INVOICE BOOKS and FILES on Saturday last, somewhere in Abdul-Rhemam Street, covers bear owner's name. Finder will be rewarded. Please write to Box No. 206, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4073

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless "Sanyas" Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. Rupchand, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 861, Hornby Road, Fort.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m., Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap. 6

A ZANZIBAR FIRM in British East Africa with business connections in all parts and best references already representing a few firms is now open to represent Indian Exporting Houses, Manufacturers, Shippers, Insurance Companies, etc., etc., etc., and act as their Receiving and Distributing Agent. For further particulars write to Box No. 204, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4054

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An expert TYPIST. Good salary to a competent man. Apply DAVAR'S COLLEGE, 80, Esplanade Road. 4090

WANTED.—An Experienced SPINNING MASTER for a Local Mill, starting pay Rs. 450. Apply sharp stating past experience, age and nationality, one who can immediately join need only apply to Box No. 194, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4031

WANTED—JUNIOR CLEEKS on Rs. 25 per month. Applicants should submit their applications with copies of testimonials to the undersigned on or before the 5th May, 1918, when selected applicants will be advised to appear for the examination to be held on 15th May, 1918, at 11 a.m., sharp. F. J. PAGE, for Loco and Carriage Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., Parel. 4076

WANTED—FOR BHOPAL DURBAR—An AUDITOR, well up in English and experienced in Traffic audit work, specially in work line-section, also a CLERK, well versed in goods works, salaries Rs. 75 to Rs. 125 and Rs. 40 to Rs. 60, with annual increments of Rs. 5 and Rs. 4 respectively. Applications should reach SHAH MUSTAFA AHMAD, Esq., Accountant-General, Bhopal State, by 20th May, 1918, latest. 4066

WANTED—Two INTERPRETERS in English, Urdu, and Pushtu for service at Quetta, on Rs. 50 per mensem each, while employed in Cantonment. When detailed for Field Service, they will get 50 per cent. batta in addition with free rations and free Field Service Clothing. 2. Candidates should apply personally to the ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of SUPPLIES and TRANSPORT (Embn.), at No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock, with applications in their own handwriting and with original testimonials in their possession. Selected candidates, if medically passed for field service will have to sign the necessary agreement form. 4046

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPISTS for Bombay and Busrah and an experienced SALESMAN for an outfittter and tailor's shop in Bombay. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp.—PARTAP-SINGH PUNJABI, Linden House, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. 4093

WANTED—An OFFICE ASSISTANT for a Parsee Mercantile Firm, able to conduct independent correspondence. University men preferred. Pay up to Rs. 100 with prospects. Only qualified and experienced men need apply to Box No. 210, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4082

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A WEAVING MASTER for a Bombay Mill, on salary of Rs. 450 (more or less according to qualifications) with prospects. Apply submitting all particulars about knowledge stating caste to Box No. 195, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4032

WANTED—Smart and Energetic ELECTRIC FOREMAN, must be a Carpenter Wireman with at least 10 years' experience. Apply stating previous experience and salary required to Box No. 153, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3904

WANTED—Two qualified DRIVERS for Steam Road Roller, for about 5 months from 1st June to end of October, 1918. Monthly pay Rs. 50. Applicants should send in their applications with certificates of competency to reach N. N. AYYANGAR, Executive Engineer, Kanara District, Karwar, not later than 15th May, 1918. 4047

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a competent undergraduate in a commercial firm. Please write to Box No. 207, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4075

WANTED SITUATION by a B.A., (Senior) student of Science in a chemical work-shop or such other concern. Please write to Box No. 208, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4075A

WANTED.

WANTED—A dozen new or second-hand TURN TABLES for 18" gauge rails. Please send full particulars with quotations to GENERAL MANAGER, the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 4088

WANTED—CROSS-COMPOUND CORLISS CONDENSING ENGINE, 300 to 400 horsepower, and Lancashire Boilers 150 to 165 lbs. steam pressure per sq. in. Submit detailed specifications and lowest prices to. THE ELECTRO-METAL REFINING CO. LTD., 3053, Richey Road, Ahmedabad. 3617

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two portable STEAM BOILERS in working order, lying at The Premier Mills, Parel. Hydraulic pressure 80 and 60 lbs. respectively, 8 horse-power. Owner D. B. PEERMAHOMED. 4091

FOR SALE—A complete TURNOUT a cycle wheeled SHIGRAM and a HORSE, 5½ years, Rs. 1,500. No offers. Apply Bo. No. 205, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4063

FOR SALE—A large quantity of WOODEN PLANKS, useful for battens of bales. Apply to: M. A. PATHERIA, 5, Rutherfield Street, Fort, Bombay. 4062

FOR SALE—ELECTRIC MOTOR A.C., Single Phase, 2 H.P. 230 volts, complete with pulley, slide rails, and starter. For further particulars write to Box No. 209, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4081

FOR SALE—DOBSON and BARLOW, LIMITED.—Thirteen single ROLLER GINS with all accessories complete, in full working order, used two seasons only. Apply to Box No. 202, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4052

FOR SALE.—One GRAY WINDING MACHINE, 200 Spindles, Willan and Mills Make, and Sizing Machine in working order and Pullers of every sorts. Apply POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., 14, Hummam Street, Bombay. 3956

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Fine and spacious OFFICE PREMISES, fitted with E. L. and Fans on the first floor of Old Secretariat Building at Raja Bahadur Motilal Mansions, Fort, Bombay. Apply to the RECEIVER, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3978

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY—One of the best Bungalows at Matheran for the season—BELLE VUE No. 1 and 2. Four bed rooms in each well furnished. For particulars apply to Mr. ABDUL HUSEIN ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Tardeo, Bombay. 4084

TWO Commodious and furnished BUNGALOWS at Panchgani, very near each other, the one with two bed, dressing, and bath rooms and the other with four bed and bath rooms, both having drawing and dining rooms are TO BE LET on hire for this season either together or separately. For particulars apply offering terms to K. L. GOKHALE, Post Bansda via Bilimora. 4083

PUBLIC NOTICES.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A VERY valuable plot of land 2,768 square yards with a frontage on both Clare Road and Ripon Road, Byculla, including small bungalow and out offices built thereon. No brokers need apply. For full particulars apply to Post Box 183, Bombay. 4094

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 44th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY the 2nd May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., (Bombay Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 77, Esplanade Road, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1917.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 20th April to THURSDAY, the 2nd May 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KARSANDAS MOOLJEE JEITHA,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th April 1918. 4086

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 21st ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 2nd May, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.
Bombay, 11th April, 1918. 3868

THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1918, at 4 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon for the purpose of electing a Director in place of Sir Jamsetji Jijeebhoy Bart. who retires by rotation but is eligible for reelection.

By order of the Directors,
THOS. D. MOORE,
Managing Director.
Dated this 24th April, 1918. 3952

WANTED.

WANTED—A good CORRESPONDENCE CLERK and TYPIST on the temporary regular establishment of the Executive Engineer, Lake Whiting District, on Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 60.

Only a thoroughly qualified man preferably with good experience in a P. W. D. Executive Engineer's office correspondence work need apply and he must satisfy the following, if he is to be appointed.

(a) He must produce a certificate of physical fitness from a Civil Surgeon if he is not on the permanent establishment.
(b) He must have passed the recognised Government Educational test if not already on the permanent establishment.
(c) He must be able to produce satisfactory references.
(d) He will be appointed in the first place on one month's trial.

Application should reach undersigned by 15th May 1918, and should give therein the applicant's age, caste and be accompanied by copies of certificates.

Persons holding permanent appointments will be given preference, but they must arrange for their deputation and they will not be allowed to revert to their permanent post for a period of three years.

(Sd.) C. B. POOLEY,
Executive Engineer,
4051 Lake Whiting District.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits standing in the name of BAPUJI RAGHUNATHJEE TRILOKEKAR, of Bombay, Pathare Prabbu Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, un-employed, who died at Bombay on or about the 28th day of July, 1914, but really belonging to his daughter Bai MANAKBAI, widow of GAJANAN SOKERJI DHURANDHAR.

Bai MANAKBAI, widow of GAJANAN SOKERJI DHURANDHAR, of Bombay, Pathare Prabbu Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Fanaswadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, the only daughter of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 23rd day of April, 1918.
Messrs. LITTLE & CO.,
4085 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Auction Sale of 11 cases of American Chemicals, consisting of salol, chloral, hydrate, beta, napthal and codeina, advertised for sale on the 4th May, 1918, by public auction through Messrs. Bennett & Co., on account and risk of our clients Messrs. C. B. CAMA & CO., we are instructed by our clients to notify that the goods had been indented by Messrs. Narotam Girdhar and Co., of Shaik Memon Street, Bombay, through our clients and that Messrs. Narotam Girdhar and Co., have failed to take delivery in terms of their Indent and the sale will be at the risk and on account of Messrs. Narotam Girdhar and Co.

Dated this 1st May, 1918.
LITTLE & Co.,
Solicitors, Bombay.
4095

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 290 of 1917.

Re NAGARDAS LALDAS SHROFF, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gaiwady, lately, a loan and estate broker and now a clerk in the employ of L. Popatlal and Co. ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 18th June, 1918, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1918.
R. B. PATEL.
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 1st May, 1918.
4087

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Bai DOSIBAI, widow of ESSAJI TAJBHAI has contracted to purchase from BHAGWANDAS TAPIDAS, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that the Foras vacant piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 4,913 2/9 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Haines Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 403, New No. 13271 and New Survey No. 1/3151 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1080 and Street No. 84 and bounded on the East partly by the property of Salebhai Heptulla and partly by the property of Atmaram Damodar, on the West partly by the property of Trimbuck Jaganath paftly by the property of Damodar Tatya and partly by the property of Babaji Hirji, on the North by the property of Atmaram Damodar and on the South by the said Haines Road.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys
4092

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MAHOMEDBHAI HASSAM BANAT-WALLA, DHANJI MOOLJI and TRIBHOVANDAS THAKOREDAS, the Executors of the Will of the late Nandubai, widow of Khatri Dewchand Mulji have contracted to sell to our client Memon Jusab Haji Ali the undermentioned property. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand in to or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership, or otherwise whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground Rent land or ground with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling house erected and standing thereon fronting New Kazi Street on the North side thereof, situate lying and being on the said New Kazi Street or Banian Road without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 233 3/9 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1064, New No. 8242, Old Survey No. 2113 and New Survey No. 1258 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 6294 and Street Nos. 36 to 40 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Javerchand Partapchand, on or towards the West by the property of Karsondas Nathe Jadavji, on or towards the North by the New Kazi Street or Banian Road aforesaid and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1918.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
4097 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS

CLARKE'S CIRQUE.

LAST FEW DAYS.

TO-NIGHT GREAT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

The Wonderful Aeroplane Act—Most sensational.—Ever seen in any Circus *Don't miss it.*

The Acrobates on Horse back.

The Marvellous Trampoline Act.

The Wonerful Summersolting and Double Pirouetting on Horse back.

William Ginnett the Comic Man.

The Clowns with New Fun and Jocks and other turns.

Saturday and Sunday afternoon at 6-30 Gold Watches are given away to the Children.

Each Child entering will stand an equal chance of winning one of these splendid Gold Watches. All Children are admitted at quarter price from As. 2 to Rs. 1 at the 6-30 p.mm., shows on Saturday and Sunday when the watches will be given away.

Clarke's Cirque: The High Class and Best Show on Earth.
Booking at Rose & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-night 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Great Gold Rooster Play
THE
ON-THE-SQUARE GIRL
WITH
MOLLIE KING
in the Chief Role.
A Beautiful Star in a great Photoplay.
A wonderful story of New York's Smart Set and a Girl who was on the Square.

BETTY'S NIGHT OUT
A New Variety in comic picturedom.

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.

THE EXCELSIOR

Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN OPERA Co.
In all the Leading London Musical Successes
To-night Thursday 2nd, and To-morrow Friday, 3rd May.
The Immensely Popular Musical Comedy
"THE ARCADIANS"
From the Apollo Theatre, London.
Saturday, 4th May.
The great Lyric Theatre London Success
'THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER."
Sunday, 5th May
Half Price Matinee at 5-30 p.m.
Capt. Bairnsfather's humorous Musical War Play
"THE BETTER 'OLE."
Prices as usual: Plan at ROSE & Co.
After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.
To-night at 6-30 p. m.
"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-45 TO-NIGHT TO-MORROW SATURDAY 10
MR. E. H. DUCASSE PRESENTS
The 5-Act "Metro" Wonder-play
"The Adopted Son"
A thrilling story of love and bravery, introducing the popular American Stars
BEVERLEY BAYNE
AND
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
Together with several other Brilliant Films.

Popular Prices:	Stalls One Rupee.	Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

Next Change of Programme Sunday.

THE MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
To-night 7, 8-45 and 10-30
A POWERFUL MILITARY DRAMA FULL OF THRILLS
The Last Man
and
A SCREAMING COMEDY FEATURING
Billy Merson.

IMPERIAL

LAMINGTON ROAD.
Best War Pictures at present to be seen in Bombay.
"HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR"
2nd Chapter begins (Part 10).
German attack on Liege; retirement of Belgian Army; Trail of the Germans through Belgium.

"THE FATAL RING"
Episode 15, "The Dagger Duel."—Episode 16, "The Double Disguise."
PATHE'S GAZETTE, ETC.
Time: 7, 8-45 and 10-30. Matinee: To-day (Sunday) 3-30 and 5.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT
THE GREAT GALA NIGHT AND CHANGE!
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
Gaiety Theatre
At 6-30 *To-night* At 10 p.m.
The
Gaiety Revue & Comedy Co.
Present
THE "QUIPS"
THE "QUIPS"
THE "QUIPS"
A Strong Combination of Versatile Talents
Purveyors of
MUSIC, MIRTH
MELODY & MYSTERIES
Introducing
IDAHO
In the Sensational Novelty and Sharp-shooting Acts.
SEE THE WILLIAM TELL SHOT, Etc.
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
The ever popular King of Comedians
SISTERS DEANE
Beautiful Dancers and Singers
LAURA DIAMOND
The girl with a voice
C. MORRIS
Some Comedian and Dancer.
Above
will be preceded by a
NEGRO COMEDY
and
CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

University Examination Results: Preliminary Scientific and B.Sc. Examinations, 12-30 p.m.
Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 5.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder-abbas, Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 4th May 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Clarke's Circue, at Dhobi Talao, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co., at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m., "Special Vaudevilles."
Empire Cinema: at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0 and 8-45.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. will play a programme of music, to-day, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT.

Miss F. Lefrance, a telephone operator, residing at Bazaar Gate Street, reports that at 3 p.m., on Saturday she left her savings, Rs. 290, in her cupboard. When she opened the cupboard on Tuesday morning she found the money missing.

DAIVADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

The annual social gathering of the Society will be held under the presidentship of Prof. V. N. Hate on Saturday night, the 4th and Sunday, the 5th of May, 1918, at Mr. Harishchandraji Khedekar's Bungalow, Dr. S. N. Gore's Wadi, in Borivli.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society 72 Apollo Street, Fort, this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), Subject:—"Karma" on The Law of Cause and Effect.

The Lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

ANTONIO DA SILVA HIGH SCHOOL DADAR.

A variety entertainment in aid of the Labour Corps War Hospital, Dadar, will be held in the hall of the school on Sunday at 6-30 p.m., when a play entitled "Dye know me now?" will be staged by the boys of the school. Major B. Hijhan officiating commanding officer, Labour Corps War Hospital, Dadar will preside.

THE GOOD LIFE LEAGUE.

On Friday next a public lecture will be delivered in the Hall of the Good Life League, (4, Nanabhoy Lane Hornby Road, Fort), at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), by Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, on the Sufi Poet Jalal-ud-din Rumi. Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, will preside. The lecture is open to ladies and gentlemen of all communities, and front seats will be reserved for ladies.

SPECIAL MASS AT BYCULLA.

The feast of the historic Holy Cross, situated at Church Street, Mazagon, the only ancient land-mark left after the removal of the Gloria Church, will be celebrated to-morrow, by a low Mass at 7 a.m. (S.T.) at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Gloria, Byculla, for the welfare of the subscribers and in the evening at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) by solemn devotion followed by a sermon at the Cross.

BANDRA ST. ALOYSIUS' SCHOOL.

The annual prize distribution of the above school was held on Sunday evening in the school hall, Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, President of the Bandra Municipality, presiding. An enjoyable programme was arranged for the evening in question, consisting of songs, drill, recitation and two sketches entitled "Sick Doll" and "False Colours" which were played off successfully by the school children.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The total number of deaths from all causes reported in Bombay on Tuesday was 95 as compared with 88 and 97 of the corresponding days of the last year and of 1916. Plague and small-pox were responsible for 8 and 18 attacks and 5 and 4 deaths each respectively, the particulars of plague figures being as follow:—Esplanade and Magzoan, 1 attack and 1 death; Umarkhadi, 2 attacks; Dhobi Talao, Mahaluxmi, Tardeo and Sion, 1 attack each; and Chowpatty and the various Hospitals 1 and 2 deaths respectively.

SHAMRAO VITHAL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS FUND.

Three scholarships of Rs. ten each, tenable for one year, will be awarded from the Fund to poor deserving students from June 1918: one to a student of the Shamrao Vithal Community studying at any of the colleges affiliated to any of the Indian Universities; the second to a student of the community studying at any of the technical and professional colleges or schools recognized by the Indian Government or by the Native States; and the third to a student of any other community going through any of the courses. Applications must be made in the prescribed form obtainable from the Managing Trustee of the Fund at the Sarswat Building, Gamdevi, Bombay.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

To-day (Thursday) is the gala night at the Palace of Varities, when in addition to the present artistes, several new artistes will appear. The theatre-going public of Bombay will welcome the return visit of that genial comedian, Steve Buckingham, who during his last visit to Bombay, so greatly delighted Gaiety audiences with his fine songs and clever acting. The other new artistes are Idaho, the lady sharpshooter, who will appear in a sensational sharpshooting act, and the sisters Deane, who will appear in fine songs and dances. The present artistes, Miss Laura Dianond, "the girl with a voice" and Mr. C. Morris, whose fine songs and dances have been a feature of the Gaiety performances, will also appear. In addition there will be two comic films, featuring Charlie Chaplin and another comedian.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

EJECTMENT SUITS.

MORE APPLICATIONS REFUSED,

(*Before his Honour Mr. K. M. Jhaveri.*)

Haridas Mavji v. B. H. Khan.

Haridas Mavji v. K. R. Watchha.

These were companion suits to two others previously filed by the plaintiff and reported in our issue of the 25th ultimo. In all these suits plaintiff sought to eject his tenants on the ground that he had newly purchased the premises known as "Mount View" and situate at Hughes Road and that he himself desired to occupy them for his own use. The applications in the first two suits were dismissed by the 3rd and 5th Judges, while the other two suits came on for hearing before the Acting Chief Judge.

Mr. Little with Mr. Chhotalal K. Mulji appeared for the landlord, while the tenants were represented by Mr. K. B. Sethna.

At the outset Mr. Sethna suggested that as the two other suits had already been dismissed and the top floor would be available to the landlord, his clients might be allowed to continue on the premises and the suit amicably settled.

Mr. Little declined to accept the suggestion saying his client was dissatisfied with the previous decisions which were not binding on the Court. The plaintiff deposed to his objection as a high class Hindoo, to staying with Parsees.

His Honour: How can you say that the premises are reasonably required by the plaintiff? How is he ill off at Vithalwadi where he now resides?

Mr. Little: The tendency now is to remove from the old localities for healthier places. No intention of profiteering is shown in this case. This is the kind of case the Act was framed to protect. Premises mean the whole building. Where a high class Hindoo requires a floor for his own use, it is quite reasonable for him to require the whole building for the use of other high class Hindoos.

His Honour: This is straining the language of the Act too far. Plaintiff cannot constitute himself the guardian of other Hindoos.

Mr. Little: The Courts have always respected the religious feelings of all communities.

His Honour: It is a question of weighing hardships. The plaintiff by desiring to remove from Vithalwadi inflicts hardship on 6 or 7 old tenants.

His Honour delivered the following judgment:—

The house consists of 4 floors and is tenanted by Parsees. Plaintiff is a high class Hindoo. He purchased the property in February last and wishes to reside on the 2nd floor. For this purpose he desires the Court to order all the other tenants to vacate specially because, being a high class Hindoo, he says, he cannot consort with them, his ways of living being different from theirs. He is, at present, living at Vithalwadi and the sum total of his argument is that because he cannot live with the members of a particular community on account of his social habits, the Court should make the tenants vacate even though they are observing the conditions of their tenancy. In two other suits, before other judges of this Court, it has been ordered that the ground floor tenants need not vacate so that even if he succeeds before me the other Parsee tenants will continue on the premises. The hardship to my mind in making so many tenants to vacate as against the hardship of keeping plaintiff out of the present premises, would be greater. I also think that plaintiff is not reasonable in asking the Court to allow him to occupy the 2nd floor and put so many other tenants to the discomfort and worry of finding out other premises. The Act was passed to redress such grievances. For the sake of one floor, plaintiff says, "Get me all the other floors vacated." I do not think that under the Act the Court would be justified in taking this extreme view of the landlord's right and therefore, on the facts stated above, I make no order for recovery of possession.

ALLEGED ASSUMPTION OF TRADE-MARK.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday Mr. A. H. S. Aston delivered his decision in the case in which Haridas Ranchhoddas of the Oriental Drug and Chemical Company charged Vamanrai Amratlal of Amratlal and Co., with selling goods with counterfeit trademark and with using a false trademark. Mr. Maneklal, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. M. A. H. Havelivala, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Thamrao Minocher and Hiralal solicitors, defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that he had been selling "Otto Mohini" perfume since December 1911, and that the accused had been buying from him one-dram and half-dram phials of the perfume. He learnt on the 17th March for the first time that the accused had also been selling without his consent large quantities of some other perfume packed in cardboard receptacles in the same manner as the phials of "Otto Mohini" were packed and bearing labels identical in all respects with those used by the complainant. On learning this, he sent some persons to the shop of the accused, who sold them, as Otto Mohini, spurious articles packed up in the way described.

The defence was that the accused purchased the goods from another firm, taking it for genuine "Otto Mohini."

The Magistrate held that the accused had acted innocently, and discharged him.

"ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your last issue, your Poona correspondent, under the H. R. L. anniversary celebration writes, that Mr. Bapat in supporting the 1st Resolution of the meeting said that passive resistance should, if necessary, be adopted with a time limit. I was personally present on the occasion, and I find that your correspondent does not seem to have rightly understood Mr. Bapat. What he aimed at in his speech may be summed up in short as follows:—

"That the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, to be held in Bombay, should pass a resolution requesting the War Cabinet to revoke its peremptory prohibition-orders, and allow the H. R. L. Deputation Members to proceed to England within a fixed time-limit. And further, if after the expiry of that date, it be found that the War Cabinet remains still firm in its insolent attitude towards the voice of the nation, then and then alone an organized movement of All-India passive resistance should immediately be undertaken by the leading Congressmen in each Province throughout the country."—Yours, etc.

'A PATRIOT.'

Poona, May 1.

INDIAN CASUALTY LIST.

(Associated Press.)

The following names of British officers appear in the Casualty Lists Nos. 642 and 643, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

I.A.R.O.:—2nd Lieut. C. O. Mortimer.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Indian Army:—Lieut. M. Finn, 2nd Lieut. R. O'Donell.

WOUNDED.

R.G.A.:—2nd-Lieut. C. A. Kestin.

Indian Army:—Major E. C. O. Ross.

GIRL OF TWELVE STABBED TO DEATH.

SUSPECTED MAN UNDER CUSTODY.

A Hindu Girl, named Savitribai, aged 12 years, was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital on Tuesday suffering from injuries alleged to have been inflicted on her with a knife by one Bhima Satwa a Hindu. As her condition grew worse, Mr B. N. Athavle, Presidency Magistrate, was sent for and he took her dying deposition. She succumbed to her injuries on Wednesday morning.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court yesterday touching the death of the deceased. The suspected man Bhima Satwa was present.

The evidence was to the effect that the deceased and one Wanibai went to the Elphinstone Road Market on Tuesday, and when they were making purchases there, Bhima, it is alleged, stabbed the deceased twice or thrice with a knife and ran away but subsequently surrendered to the Police. The deceased fell, and was removed to the hospital. Dr. D. R. Bardi, House Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, was of opinion that the death of the deceased was due to shock and septic peritonitis and stab wound in the abdomen.

Masu, the father of the deceased, said the suspected man lived in a chawl near his at Elphinstone Road and was on friendly terms with the deceased, whom he had taken away for a few days. Witness had complained to the police about a month ago. On receiving information he went to the hospital, where the deceased told him that she had been stabbed by Bhima. Shiva Bholaji, a butcher, said the knife produced was his. Bhima used to come to his shop and sit there. On Tuesday, witness missed the knife and an hour later he heard that Bhima had stabbed a girl near his shop.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by septic peritonitis following wounds inflicted on her with a knife by Bhima, an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

RUN OVER BY BULLOCK CART.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court on Wednesday touching the death of Mahadia Kolia, a fisherman, aged 14 years. The evidence was to the effect that on Tuesday the deceased was going along Carnac Road when near the Crawford Market his foot slipped and he fell and rolled under a cart's wheel, and died on the spot. He was coming from the direction opposite to which the cart was going. He was a stranger to Bombay.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received through his having been run over by a bullock cart wheel, he having apparently slipped and fallen in the way of the cart.

GRIEVANCES OF ARMY CLERKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Four long, tiresome years have nearly elapsed since the commencement of this disastrous war. During this period the subordinates of the Army (Military) Departments have been zealously carrying out their duty to their King and country, whilst the Civil Departments are enjoying all the privileges of peace time, including house rent as if they were the only people living in Simla who have to pay rents and live in houses, and all the public holidays, when the poor clerks in the Military Departments are sweating by working on Sundays and holidays. The C.-in-C. has seen fit to extend the working hours from 9-30 a.m. to 5 p.m., instead of from 10-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m., and even then most of the men have to sit down till 7 p.m., and more daily to keep their work current.

The Government grants one month's leave in the year to Officers "to keep up their health," no privilege leave is allowed to the men! Is the Government of opinion that the clerks are made of iron constitutions that like rocks they never wear or get old through overwork? Clerks are allowed to accumulate *only three months'* leave and now that four years of the war are nearly over, are they, and *they only* to forfeit this privilege on account of hard work done for the cause of freedom? This is the kind of treatment that discourages and exasperates the subordinates. Allowances for dearness of food have been sanctioned for the Civil Department but nothing is known whether the Army Department men have also to suffer for the expensive living or enjoy the fat allowances and salaries of their brothers living side by side with them.

It is high time that the Government of India did something to afford their men some rest: and permission to take at least two months' leave in these strenuous four years is not asking for much. In consideration of the good work performed by the men the benign Government could also be kind enough to allow them and their families the privilege of free passages to and from their destination. This would be beneficial both to the poor, men and their families and advantageous to the Government as the men would naturally work the harder in order to obtain this helpful boon.

Begging to be excused for encroaching on your valuable space.—Yours, etc.,

"DRUMSTICKS."

Simla, April 27.

"THE RIGHTS OF LABOUR."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great interest the leading article in your valued columns of date under the above heading. Really it is time the millowners and other employers took to heart Sir Dinshaw Wacha's advice to them to shake off their attitude of apathy and indifference towards the workingmen. The poor labourers are deprived of their hard-earned money by payment of inadequate wages. The millowner should know that the poor want *justice*, not charity. On this point Mrs. Besant some years ago made pertinent observations in reference to English employers of labour which may well be applied to their Indian brethren. She said:—

"Christian charity! We know its work. It gives a hundred weight of coal and five pounds of beef once a year to a family whose head could earn a hundred such doles if Christian justice allowed him fair wages for the work he performs. It plunders the workers of the wealth they make and then flings back at them a thousandth part of their own product as 'charity.' It builds hospitals for the poor whom it has poisoned in filthy courts, and alleys, and workhouses for the wornout creatures from whom it has wrung every energy every hope, every joy. Miss Cobbe summons us to admire Christian civilization and we see idlers flaunting in the robes woven by the toilery, a glittering, tinsilled superstructure founded on the tears, the strugglings, the gray, hopeless misery of the poor."—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE, NOT CHARITY.

Bombay, 1st May.

BOMBAY BLACKWOOD CARVING.

LAST CENTURY'S SPECIMENS TO BE EXHIBITED.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Dr. S. S. Batliwala presiding. The Committee recorded a letter from the Municipal Commissioner informing the Committee that he had sanctioned a proposal of the Curator and Secretary of the Victoria and Albert Museum, for repairing and relining four settees of carved blackwood, as they were typical specimens of blackwood carving done in Bombay during the latter part of the last century, at a cost of Rs. 600. He added that the settees would be exhibited in the old Bombay Room, and that the work of repairing and relining had been entrusted to Mr. J. Benjamin of the Bombay Art Furnishing Establishment.

LT.-COL. LLOYD JONES' RETIREMENT.

Lt.-Col. J. Lloyd Jones, I.M.S., who has been so familiar a figure in Bombay for the past so many years, will be leaving India for good by the next mail steamer. He arrived in India about 30 years ago and has seen service, both military and civil, in various capacities, the last post he held being that of Assay Master in the Bombay Mint. Outside official work in Bombay, Lt.-Col. Lloyd had acted as a member of the Committee of the Society for Protection of Children in Western India, a member of the Committee of the Released Prisoners' Aid Society, a member of the General and Executive Committees of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Chairman of the Committee of Management of the David Sassoon Reformatory, Joint Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, a member of the Committee of the Cama Hospital Nursing Association, and Joint Honorary Secretary of the Orient Club. Two years ago, he started the Shepard After-Care Association for helping the friendless and homeless boys discharged from the Reformatory, collected Rs. 60,000 for the purpose and started an Auxiliary Home in Parel for them. He was a J.P., for Bombay and a Fellow of the Bombay University.

EDUCATION OF THE AGRICULTURIST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Delhi War Conference is concluded and the recommendations of the committees are published.

"... to educate the agriculturist in the direction of making the best possible use of his land for the production of different kinds of food-stuffs and to obtain and disseminate information in the districts in regard to facilities for procuring fertilisers of all kinds for the development of agriculture."

In other words, the committee recommends the useful work of trying to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. During the last two years the writer has been closely associated with many endeavours to develop indigenous resources. One who makes potato meal (a valuable campaigning foodstuff) wished to take up the manufacture of potato starch (a sizing material) and under the writer's instructions he produced a quantity of potato starch which was pronounced by dealers to be in every way as good as that imported in pre-War days from Holland. Coming down to the consideration of costs it was found that at present a precariously small margin of profit was possible, but when normal times return, the proposition would be hopeless. Why? Because the potatoes cost too much. And why do potatoes cost too much? An agricultural expert communicating on this subject (starch) writes:—"The Dutchmen can produce it much cheaper because they get much better yields of potatoes per acre. We can do this here and I am working hard to get the people to go for bigger yields." Again, to make two potatoes grow where only one grew before.

The Indian agriculturist has been often told that if he puts an extra four annas into the soil in the way of fertiliser he will get out of the soil probably an extra rupee in the way of crops. But one may keep on telling and endeavouring to demonstrate this matter to the agriculturist until one is dumb with telling. What to do it?

Wherever it has been made compulsory, education has demonstrated its own value. Before education was compulsory the people would not take the trouble to be educated and therein again is another point, "take the trouble." If we are thoroughly convinced of the goodness of a thing we ought to have moral courage to take the trouble to compel that thing upon all with whom we come in contact. It does not appear to the writer to be any more difficult to compel the agriculturist to utilise proper scientific methods of farming and to fertilise his impoverished soil (providing that we see that the fertilisers are available) than it is difficult to collect the taxes in Kaira. See that the necessary phosphates, nitrogen and potash are available at reasonable prices and compel the farmer to use these. What will be the result? The farmer will not like "the compulsion" but, if things are properly directed, he will like the results of his compulsorily improved farming methods, and at this stage the compulsion will remain no longer necessary and there will be no tale of 'under four annas."

Bones in large quantities are obtainable. To convert the insoluble phosphates of bones quickly into immediately available plant food the bones must be treated with sulphuric acid. Millions of tons of potash are available in Eritrea. True, this potash is the chloride whereas the sulphate is more favoured as a potash plant-food. The chloride may be converted into sulphate by treatment with sulphuric acid. The writer imagined that he was doing a useful thing when he sent to a local newspaper a short paragraph adverting to the fact that a steamer was now available for the transport of the Eritrean potash to India, but apparently it was of no interest. One may also produce so large (!) a quantity as 33 tons of potash by labouriously gathering, drying and burning as little (!) as 17,000 tons of the Water Hyacinth. Nitrogenous manures are obtainable in a variety of waste materials, and nitrogenous manures can be synthetically prepared by some of the more recent methods of chemistry.

The production of fertilisers is essentially a heavy chemical industry. Sulphuric acid has been aptly termed "the mother liquor of heavy chemicals" and it is by way of sulphuric acid that the most useful advances in the agricultural as well as other development of Indian resources will be most quickly effected. The writer believes that all sulphuric acid made in India depends at present upon imported sulphur, but there are indigenous sources of sulphur one of which (evidently practicable) is not far from Bombay City. The writer is convinced that until Government seriously regard the question of producing in this country large quantities of cheap sulphuric acid no lasting advance can be made. Unfortunately there do not appear to be a sufficient number of capable technical officials and, indeed, the few technical men who can do useful things are muzzled and tied down, or set to do work which in itself is but a small measure of their own utility.

A job entailing technical knowledge should invariably be held by a technical man. A job entailing business ability should invariably be held by a business man. A job entailing knowledge of the country's industries should invariably be held by a man with much industrial experience. Is this so in respect of personnel of Government departments? How long would the business house succeed if the shipping specialist was dumped down in charge of the ladies' lingerie department, if the glass and crockery department manager was shunted into the boot and shoe department, if the watch and clock repairer was told to take charge of the provision department? In the business house each department has its trained specialist. Running a country is a business proposition. Business minds and specialist abilities are required.—Yours, etc.,

AD REM.

April 30.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is not a little amusing to see how the president of the Bombay Art Society shifts his grounds. Now that he has been made to recognise the real objects of the Society he seeks his last refuge in an attempt to correct some imaginary misstatements. I am accused of "misrepresentation" because, unlike him, I did not care to emphasise the obvious because I omitted the word he "specially italicised"! His explanation is quite uncalled for, and it only proves the truth of my former statements. The Society awards only 8 prizes to Indians as such. All the other prizes are open to Indians *as well as non-Indians*. For aught one cares even a German might compete for them. Apart from this trifle, the president has now nothing to say about the "objects" of the Society. Of course, he gives me the compliment, which he himself so fully deserves, of being "an expert in the art of misrepresentation." Your readers, who must have read the president's letters and marked the difference between them, will see that I am justified in returning the compliment to him. His "gratuitous declamation" about the "Venom of racial animosities" should evoke indeed a "smile". I do not wish to instruct him in the fundamentals of art. But I still maintain that any art worth the name must reflect the temper of the national soul. I also maintain that the Bombay Art Society does not deserve encouragement from any self-respecting Indian as it refuses to recognise Indian art. I certainly do not recognise "the art fostered (whatever it might mean) by the Bombay Art Society."—Yours etc.,

"VOICE OF THE PEOPLE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the brilliant editorial published in your issue of the 19th April, also the letter of the President of the Bombay Art Society, and with reference to both of them I hope you will permit me to write a few lines.

The President says "the annual show of the Bombay School of Art is designed to a large extent to fulfil that purpose and that in its permanent Exhibits there may be seen some excellent sample products of Indian artistic crafts, as well as some beautiful examples of Mediaeval Indian paintings which are so much more admired in colour and in feeling, than any modern productions of the Indian brush with which I am acquainted." This praise is not deserved.

The authorities of the School of Arts' Exhibition seemed to have tried their best to occupy each and every inch and nook of the room by placing unfinished drawings in large numbers. Pictures in oil-paint and water-colour were many in number, while Architectural Drawings were very few. Besides, many of them were unfinished and seemed to have been specially prepared for the annual show and most of them were of Western Style. I do not see any reason why the school authorities persist in teaching the students the Western Style rather than follow Indian traditions which should be the real work of the school. The school has just commenced teaching, Indian Style and the method is still in its infancy. The method of teaching Indian Art should be thorough in the real sense of the word and not superficial as it is at present. As you, Sir, have so rightly expressed, the school has mistaken its functions and wasted many opportunities. The Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay in his evidence before the P. W. D. Committee of Enquiry in January last year had expressed his desire "to develop this school into a full-time college of Architecture with the necessary building staff and equipment to train up students to take a degree in their profession, that is, to become Associates of the Royal Institute and also to be recognised as Bachelors in Architecture by the University of Bombay. After giving his college course the student would enter an Architect's office and assist in the preparation of the plans for a new building, and when the work was commenced be sent on as an inspector of works throughout its construction." This aim has not yet been put in practice.

I agree with you, Sir, that the Art Society has failed in organising a "Union" for having meetings and lectures, and in the establishment and maintenance of a permanent gallery for pictures and other works of Art and the formation of the Art Union. I take this opportunity, however, of pointing out that the next students themselves of the Architectural Department of the Bombay School of Art have recently established an Association under the name and style of "The Architectural Students' Association," the aim and object of which is to keep past students in contact with one another in their profession and to promote the old Indian traditions. Again, Sir, you mention in your leader that the Society has failed in delivering lectures, and in calling meetings, but these functions are being performed by the above Association which would show better results if it is helped whenever it seeks for the necessary help.—Yours, etc.,

A SILENT OBSERVER.

April 29.

IS WHITE COLOUR A QUALIFICATION?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any scientist advise as to what one should do to have one's black complexion changed into white, for it has been noticed that men possessing absolutely no qualification but having only white complexion are preferred to men who are either graduates, undergraduates or experienced men but have black colour. Such a state of things is indeed more disgraceful when its author is in a Government Department. In this respect the greatest sinner is the Bombay Dockyard which has been engaging a large number of men, both Indians and Anglo-Indians, the former on Rs. 25 to 35 and the latter from Rs. 100 to 200. Is this a specimen of "Right is might"?—Yours &c.,

DISGUST.

A CORRECTION.

In connection with the awards to Indian Army Officers, it was incorrectly stated in these columns on Monday that Lt. K. S. Master, I.M.S., had been awarded the D.S.O. In fact, however, Lt. Master was the recipient of a Military Cross.

ULSTER AND THE WORLD.

THE NEED FOR REPARATION.

What the world has been expecting most of fall from Unionist Ulster, writes Mr. Robert Lynd in the "Daily News," since the opening of the Convention has been a little repentance and a little reparation. It is not only in England that people have been asking themselves whether it would have been necessary for their young men to perish in thousands in the immense deluge of blood that has poured in the past four years from end to end of Europe, if Sir Edward Carson had not rattled the sword in the scabbard in Belfast with the same impudent egoism with which the Kaiser rattled it in Berlin. Hohenzollernism in Ulster encouraged Hohenzollernism in Berlin to begin the world war. Sir Edward Carson was simply a little Kaiser who struck Nietzschean attitudes in the same way as the big Kaiser, and called on God with the same theatrical insolence to become his bully. If Sir Edward Carson had been the Kaiser, and the Kaiser had been Sir Edward Carson, the course of history as we know it would not have been deflected by a hair's breadth. Kaiserism and Carsonism are merely two names for the same evil thing.

One would imagine that Ulster, realising that it had helped to bring about a European war, and was the direct means of bringing about an Irish insurrection, would be anxious to undo a past which had betrayed the world into such a nightmare of blood and wounds. The world, I think, would forgive Ulster readily enough if it renounced its leaders, Sir Edward Carson and the wealthy clubmen who paid for the German rifles, just as it would be ready to treat with Prussia if she renounced her leaders and showed herself willing to take her equal place in a community of free peoples. The only reparation Ulster is asked to make to the world for the agonies she has helped to bring upon it now is to assent to freedom as it is understood in every free nation—the freedom of every people to make and administer its own laws.

GUILT OF CARSONISM.

If any Ulsterman doubts the guilt of his leaders in playing into the hands of Prussia on the eve of the war, he should read Mrs. J. R. Green's very remarkable pamphlet, "Ourselves Alone in Ulster" (Maunsel, 3d. net), in which the Ulster prologue to the world-war is described with masterly force. This little pamphlet is one of the most important political documents of our time. Here we can discover some of the seeds of that lawlessness which now threatens to destroy the civilisation of Europe. The people of Ulster, a brave, able, and humane people, were, like the people of Germany, perverted by a false and egoistic ideal, and the wild and reckless speeches of their leaders are to be matched only in the choicest passages selected by Mr. William Archer from German pastors and professors. The Ulster troops have fought with magnificent heroism against the Germans. But the Ulster leaders have so far taken no public steps to make reparation for their outrageous past. They know perfectly well that they can obtain what autonomy they will in an autonomous Ireland. But even so, their Press and platform are still ready to defy not only Ireland but the British Empire, and not only the British Empire but the civilised world, rather than make one jot of atonement for the past or utter one word of good-will for the future. The Ulster leaders, I think, are short-sighted. If they will not settle the Irish question, the Irish question will be settled over their heads. Luckily, the settlement of the Irish question will liberate Ulster as it will liberate the other three provinces of Ireland. Ulstermen will find that life in a free Ireland will mean, not oppression by the Pope, but co-operation in liberty. The only oppression Ulster has known in our generation has been the bandaging of its eyes by Sir Edward Carson and his friends.

'TRIFLING WITH MURDER.'

CANADIAN SOLDIER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

George Harman, the Canadian soldier charged with murdering Frances Earle, another soldier's wife, at Hackney Downs, was sentenced to death at the Old Bailey on March 5th, the jury recommending him to mercy on account of jealousy and the contraction of disease. Prisoner's brothers, who had come over from France, broke down when the sentence was passed.

Harman, giving evidence, said the woman had told him she was willing to die if he would kill her.

The Judge: Do you mean she invited you to kill her?—Yes.

What did she say?—She said, "I know I am not fit to live. I will die if you will kill me." All the way along the street she kept asking him to kill her, and he kept refusing. They walked to the archway, and he remembered nothing more till next morning, when he found that he had his knife stained with blood still in his hand.

Mr. Justice Avory said that there had been in the past some trifling with the crime of murder. In cases tried in this and others courts recently, he said, "encroachments have been made upon the established principles of law relating to the crime. Just as it is an essential part of our jurisprudence that all questions of fact shall be determined by the jury, so it is equally an essential part of our jurisprudence that the jury be guided by the law laid down by the presiding judge." The fact that a woman was said to have communicated disease to a man, the Judge added, was not sufficient provocation, recognised by the law, to reduce the charge to one of manslaughter.—The "Daily News."

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REMINDER TO SUBSCRIBERS.

From 1st May, 1918, copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be supplied on a prepayment basis only. Subscribers who have not as yet paid their subscriptions are requested to send the amount to this office before the 15th of this month to avoid inconvenience which may be caused by the stoppage of their copies as no outstandings can be allowed henceforth.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO. LTD.,
Proprietors.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Thursday, 2nd May, 1918.

THE "DEMONSTRATION."

We are not at all surprised at the attempts being made to boom the Delhi Conference and its results. To judge whether the Conference has been a great success or a miserable failure we must bear in mind the purpose for which it was summoned. That purpose cannot better be described than in the language of the Premier's message to the Viceroy appealing for redoubled efforts on the part of India in the assurance that the country "will add to the laurel, which it has already won and equip itself on even a greater scale than now as the bulwark which will save Asia from the tide of oppression and disorder which it is the enemy's object to achieve." The purpose was with equal emphasis defined in the reply of the Viceroy who anticipated "the fullest effort and the fullest sacrifice" on the part of the people, "to safeguard the soil of their Motherland against the attempts of the cruel unscrupulous enemy and to secure the final triumph of the ideals of justice and honour for which the British Empire stands." The Premier's Trumpet Call was addressed to the people and the response to it, in the shape of "the fullest effort and the fullest sacrifice" could only have been made by the people themselves through their accredited representatives. The exclusion of some of the most prominent of these from the Conference,—an exclusion that evidenced the schemings of the bureaucracy to thwart the people's aspirations,—initially deprived it of public confidence without which its success was rendered almost impossible. The Viceroy could have redeemed this grave blunder by rising to the full heights of his opportunity. Not only did his Excellency fail to do so, but the speech which he delivered was merely an anticipation of the results of the Conference which the bureaucracy had already determined.

Thus the Conference remained as the bureaucracy intended it to remain, the instrument, not of the will of the people but of its own. It was no wonder, therefore, that in its deliberations just that consideration was excluded without which the "fullest effort and the fullest sacrifice" on the part of the people could not in the nature of things be expected. This consideration was that the young men of this country any more than those of any other country could not be asked, and could not be expected to fight for principles the application of which was denied to their country. Thus the assurance of early freedom was the best solution of the question of defence and was therefore the vital requisite of the success of Conference. The neglect of this requisite is the measure of the failure of the Conference, whose actual results, therefore, naturally bear no proportion to the importance claimed for it. That in this respect even those who have boomed the Conference are not easy in mind is apparent from the disingenuous manner in which the "Times of India," for instance, seeks to bolster up an assemblage whose recommendations, it recognises, "seem to be disproportionate to the service which India can render to the Empire, and through the Empire to herself, at this crisis in her fate and in the fate of human freedom." We are now solemnly told that the "main purpose" of the Conference was, not this or that, but "to demonstrate, in the most solemn manner possible, the fundamental unity of India and her complete and absolute solidarity with the Empire." And this demonstration was necessary because, forsooth, "the most deadly argument" which enemy emissaries could employ to stir up trouble on our frontiers would be that "India is disunited and elements in this country will welcome the invader!" All this is sheer nonsense. In the first place this is the fourth year of the war and not its beginning and the unity of aim and action, which animates the people throughout the country in their loyal devotion to the war has already been proved on the battlefields of three continents in more marked a manner than can be testified by a demonstration of the sort that was arranged at Delhi. Besides it should surely be obvious that no demonstration of any kind can prevent the enemy emissaries from stirring trouble by the propagation of lies.

Again, of what use is this demonstration of "unity" to the people themselves, who bitterly realise that the Government is not responsive to that unity and refuses to take the only step which can ensure the solution of India's defence? Nor is the "Times of India" any more happy in its discovery that the Conference served the purpose of making the representatives of the people realise the needs of the situation and consequently their duties. The implication is gratiutous. For, the attitude of the representatives of the people is well-known and it was thus emphatically and clearly defined in the Leaders' Manifesto issued just after the Premier's message:

"Do not misunderstand us. We shall try to help Britain in any case, for we cannot forget the ties of many years, and we believe that in the immediate future Liberty stands or fails with the British Empire. But if Britain refuses us our place in the Empire, we shall try as leading a forlorn hope Whereas if Britain welcomes us as a nation whose freedom depends upo the issue of the struggle, we feel sure that we shall win. Only the hope of freedom can arouse popular enthusiasm to the fighting point."

"The Times" strikes the right note when it earnestly presses for the definite association of experienced Indians with the Munition and Recruiting Boards:

> Cooperation is not to be had without association; let the people know what is wanted, and how it can be met, and we shall find a cheerful and willing response. In all essentials we can claim to be a united people; unity can, however, be permanent and broad-based only if it is accompanied by association and understanding. The demand for confidence is a just demand, and it is not only just but politic; the more frankly the people are treated, the more freely will they be prepared to suffer and to give, to cooperate and to serve.

The appeal for trust which "The Times" has made in reference to the two departments mentioned is also made by Indian leaders with regard to all other departments of public activity—but made with greater definiteness.

BRITISH LABOUR AND THE WAR.

The statements made to Reuter's representative by the delegates of the American Federation of Labour afford a fresh proof—if a proof were necessary—of the whole-hearted determination of British Labour to win the war, and also contain a well-deserved tribute to the sacrifice made by Labour to secure this end. These statements should give the quietus once for all to the attempts constantly made in certain quarters to belittle the efforts of British Labour with a view to misrepresent its attitude towards the war. The American delegates have been "strongly impressed" by the general labour activity and cooperation in Great Britain and they could not have given a more convincing demonstration of this than by emphasising the fact,—which, as they say, is little short of marvellous,—that Britain should be more than self-supporting in respect of munitions in spite of immense and increasing expenditure of the latter at the front. The credit in this respect, however, must be shared by women as well as men and it is not surprising that the American delegates were struck by the work of women, who are "giving every ounce of their strength in order to aid men" and are "equally determined" with men. But in no direction is the independent testimony of the American delegates more instructive than in regard to the attitude of British Labour towards peace discussions with enemy Labour leaders. They were "agreeably surprised" to find that Mr. Henderson and a vast majority of British Labour only desired an absolutely non-committal discussion with the enemy Labour leaders. Apparently the Americans were led to believe that British Labour was striving to assume the functions which legitimately belong to the whole nation and the Government. That this misapprehension has been removed is not the least happy results of the visit of the American delegates to England.

GERMANY AND WEAKER PEOPLE.

"I always think of jelly-fish when I think of these people" said Wustrow, the German Vice-Consul at Shiraz, concerning the Persians. The attitude of this German Empire-builder illustrates the frightful cynicism with which the agents of the Kaiser prosecute their intrigues. The success of German agents lies in their callous recognition that wonders can be done by the exploitation of the evil instincts of men and the capacity for disunion existing among other people. The duty of a consular assistant is simply the protection of his government's subjects, but German consulates have been throughout the world deadly camarillas of political corruption and intrigue. The discovery of documents just reported in Persia shows the amiable disposition of the Hun "to recoup our losses from English property here." A letter from Dr. Niedermayer quoted by Reuter throws a lurid light on the gentility with which they describe the contemplated victims. "I have doctored more than six thousand Persian swine as a doctor, I have been kept nine months enmeshed by this scum of a people." This is the sober complaint of a German doctor presumably in civil employment. If he is capable of such brutal estimation of a foreign nation in his normal mood, it does not require great imagination to conceive of the bestial frenzy with which he would work havoc upon them in a state of war. The truth is that the empire-fever has infected every German with moral lunacy.

Notes of the Day.

The Plight of Holland.

Germany has always been an evil neighbour; for, the small countries that adjoin her were after 1870 marked out as future acquisitions. The annexation of Belgium was to her a natural end, for it was the wisdom of a great German to declare that "she has no business to exist." Holland has now been bullied into partial submission. The Netherlands has been most unfortunately situated in the present war and, while we regret the surrender of Holland to German demands, we can realise the anxiety with which the Dutch nation must avoid provocation to her still unsubdued neighbour. For Germany, the transport of sand and gravel through Dutch territory is essential for military purposes in Belgium. Holland has been hitherto contending that the concession would involve deviation from neutrality. The surrender of the Limburg railway reported on Monday made it fairly clear that the Dutch were yielding to threats. The full demands of Germany, of which the conveyance of sand and gravel is only one, are not known, but they have all been apparently conceded. The plight of Holland and the maintenance of her neutrality make the position of the little country serious in all conscience.

A Pertinent Question.

His Excellency the Viceroy's remark in his opening speech at the Delhi Conference that it is idle in these days of stress and strain to ask people to come together who disagree on first principles, has generally been understood to be an answer to the complaint of the whole of India that national leaders, such as Mrs. Besant, Mr. Tilak and others, had not been invited. It is no secret that this answer has afforded no satisfaction except to cast an imputation on these acknowledged leaders that there is a very substantial difference between them and those generally known to be of their school of thought, like Messrs. Khaparde, Jinnah, Chakrabarti and others who had been invited. So far as the public are aware, there does not exist any dissimilarity of feeling between the excluded leaders and the invited leaders. It would be interesting to know, as the "Tribune" pertinently enquires, on what grounds of principle or propriety an implication of difference of views between the leaders was sought to be brought about?

Gokhale's Living Words.

Lord Chelmsford having disposed of the grievances of the disgruntled, proceeded to impress upon the Conference the gravity of the situation and administered a mild rebuke to those "who would exploit England's difficulty" and "those again who would wish to bargain." That there is no honest Indian wishing to exploit England's difficulty or wanting to bargain need not be laboured. It is relevant to recall here how so early as when India had not made the progress she has done to-day. Mr. Gokhale answered similar charges:

> *"We are prepared to bear—and bear cheerfully—our fair share of the burdens of the Empire, of which we are now a part, but we want to participate in the privileges also, and we object most strongly to be sacrificed, as at present, in order that others may prosper."*

Government and Passports.

The Government seems to be engaged in explaining the cancellation of the passports by a system of instalments. The latest Press communiqué on the subject of passports says that they will be refused to people who desire to proceed for "non-urgent" objects. Mr. Fisher's explanation in the House of Commons stated that passports were confined to those whose visits to England are in "national interests." That certainly comprehends objects which are "undesirable" and "unnecessary" as adumbrated in the latest exposition from Simla. It is on the enforcement of the rule under the first category that the early batch of the Home Rule deputation was stranded at Gibralter. The rule of practice obtaining in the United Kingdom will in future be followed in India, and it is to be hoped that Government will know their own minds when they decide upon a course about the provision of passports, as to whether they are of an urgent or non-urgent character. If the present communiqué has, as part of its object, a gentle defence of the astounding conduct of those in authority, it reveals a stolid lack of humour on the part of those who promulgate such communiqués. "New India" points out that Justice Bakewell is proceeding home and asks what "national interests" will be served by his present holiday. We could ask the same question about many other officials who have been allowed to take leave.

Found At Last.

We have always found our personal relations, such as they have been, with members of the Censor's staff to be of a most pleasant character. So genial and bursting with anxiety to please, indeed, are these gentlemen that the mystery is greatly deepened as to where reside those individuals who make all the mischief—and we know there are some somewhere, because there is a considerable amount of pure mischief done. Chief Censors, Deputy-Chief Censors, Assistant Censors, etc., will explain with the most engaging aplomb how harmless are their operations. Yet, we have felt, there must be a fly in the ointment somewhere—some pompous little tin nabob with an inflated idea of his own importance and an imperfect idea of his own limitations, both mental and official, to account for the really stupid things that are done. We wonder whether we have found him in Major Ferrar, Postal Censor of Bombay, who feels himself called upon to insert in his official memoranda irrelevant and impertinent reflections about matters, which it is his duty, as an officer and a gentleman, to deal with in a cold frame of mind, absolutely free from any sort of inquisitiveness, prejudice or opinion in regard to the matter before him except what his duty requires. It is not very consoling to feel that the correspondence of the public has to be overhauled by a man of this type.

Harassing the Tenant.

That one of the inevitable sequels to the passing of the Rent Restriction Bill would be to cause the more greedy among the landlords to exercise their inventive faculties to the full with a view to devising means, fair and foul, to circumvent the law and get at their victims somehow or other, had no doubt been anticipated. But we doubt if the majority of our legislators could have had any idea of the hundred and one tricks which the rent profiteers are bringing to light day by day with a view to harass their tenants into submission. Cases are almost daily cropping up now before the Small Causes Court, where it is very satisfactory to note the judges are coming to realise more and more the true spirit underlying the recent legislation. In one of the suits before Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, the landlord in seeking to eject certain of his Parsi tenants took refuge under the ingenious plea that as a high class orthodox Hindu he could not associate as a co-tenant with Parsis in the same building and since he wanted one of the floors for himself he required his Parsi tenants to quit. The judge very rightly refused to permit the landlord to take such liberty with the convenience of his tenants. His Honour observed: "The hardship to my mind in making so many tenants to vacate as against the hardship of keeping plaintiff out of the present premises would be greater. . . The Act was passed to redress such grievances."

An Instance of Zoolum.

While the generality of tenants are no doubt very thankful for these judicial pronouncements and the protection afforded them, there is a large class of poor and illiterate tenants, who fall easy victims to scheming landlords. Some instances of zoolum practised by these landlords on illiterate tenants have appeared in this journal. We would draw attention in this connection to another instance which is brought to light by a largely signed letter which has been addressed to us and published elsewhere. In this instance, it is stated that tenants of a certain building on Picket Road are being forced by threats and misrepresentations to vacate the rooms in order to make room for pleaders of the Small Causes Court. It appears even judges' names have been mixed up with the threats. If such has been the case the conduct of the parties and of the pleaders abetting them cannot but be regarded as most reprehensible. We trust that the tenants will be afforded the full protection of their rights under the Rent Act.

A Gratuitous Suggestion.

Two or three days ago a message was received from Calcutta giving importance to an ordinary fracas between two tramway employees and some Bengalis, who in this instance chanced to be recruits. So far as we have heard nothing serious has yet come out of it; indeed there was nothing at all in it warranting all the fuss that was made about it. Commenting upon this trivial affair which, we suppose, is not unusual, whether those who are involved in it wear clothes of khaki or black, the "Madras Times" which rarely takes interest in anything except it be of a geological or astronomical character, hopes "that the donning of the khaki will not encourage young Bengalis to become militant before they are brought face to face with the enemy." A very gratuitous suggestion indeed!

Mysore Press Law.

At the latest session of the Mysore Representative Assembly the Dewan announced some "concessions" which, though not of a very far-reaching character, at least afford a clear indication of the growing response of the State to the people's aspirations. The grant of privileges included a partial repeal of the Press Act in the State which has caused some satisfaction even though the Government "are of opinion that it is inexpedient under present conditions to undertake any radical alteration of the Press Law." We fail to grasp the meaning of the mysterious "present conditions" and "inexpedient", though it must be admitted that the action of the State ensuring a quasi-judicial enquiry before any executive measures are taken, is a beginning, a very small beginning, in the right direction. Mysore has moved in the direction of rectifying a grave error which she copied from British India and we trust before long she will wholly repeal the humiliating enactment.

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Viceroy and most of the members of the Executive Council have returned to Simla from Delhi.

It is announced that the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England have opened a Priory of the Order for Wales with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales as Titular Prior.

Yesterday morning the Poona railway station platform was the scene of a large gathering when an address was presented on behalf of local merchants to Mr. Carreras, Deputy Traffic Manager, Commercial Section, G. I. P., on his retirement after a service of 47 years.

BRILLIANT FRENCH COUNTER-ATTACK.

ADVANCE ASTRIDE DRANOUTRE ROAD.

LOCRE CHANGES HANDS SEVERAL TIMES.

ALLIED PROGRESS BETWEEN LACLYTTE AND KEMMEL

Monday's attack was the biggest effort that the Germans have yet made during the Flanders offensive. At one point the French were forced to yield a little ground, but the supports promptly arrived and drove back the Germans. The German losses were very heavy.

There was somewhat violent artillery duel worth and south of the Avre, in the Noyon sector and on the south bank of the Oise. Enemy detachments on the right of the Meuse and in the upper Alsace were repulsed by French fire.

Locre changed hands several times, but finally the Germans were well beyond the eastern fringe of the village.

The Allied line has been advanced between Laclytte and Kemmel. In the south the Allies have also slightly improved their position around Villers-Bretonneux.

Tuesday was mostly quiet on the Flanders battlefield. A French counter-attack last evening was brilliantly successful, not only recovering the ground on the southern slope of Scherpenberg, but advancing the line to a depth of 1,500 yards astride the Dranoutre Road.

LONDON, April 30th 4-20 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 1

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring to-day, says:—

Yesterday's attack was the biggest effort that the Germans have yet made during the Flanders offensive, the enemy employing about thirty fresh battalions from a close reserve in addition to a large number of divisions, in the position at the beginning of the battle.

A CRITICAL MOMENT.

At one point the French were forced to yield a little ground, but the supports promptly arrived and drove back the Germans. A satisfactory feature of the struggle was that the Allies employed relatively small forces to defeat the enemy.

At 11-30 in the morning, the Germans fought their way through near Locre as far as the Hyde Park corner, between Scherpenberg and the Mont Rouge. This was one of the critical moments of the day, but the French counter-attacked fiercely and an hour later had pressed back the Germans on the flanks, and held them in the centre. By three o'clock, the French were holding the ground east of the Kondershot Farm and the Locre Chateau, and also a part of the Locre village and the southern slopes of the Scherpenberg.

POSITION MORE SATISFACTORY.

Henceforward the position became steadily more satisfactory and by half past five, the French had retaken all the lost ground except the narrow strip at the Hyde Park Corner.

This morning, they possess the whole of Locre, including the hotly contested Hospice.

The Allied line has been advanced between Laclytte and Kemmel.

In the south, we have also made progress slightly improving our position around Villers-Bretonneux.

VILLAGE OF LOCRE SECURED BY FRENCH.

BRITISH ADVANCE EAST OF VILLERS BRETTONNEAUX.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30, 22-35 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 1.

A British communiqué says, the French counter-attacks yesterday afternoon and evening drove the enemy out of the remainder of the ground he gained in the morning in the neighbourhood of Locre and took a number of prisoners and secured the whole village. After the heavy repulse inflicted on the enemy the night was comparatively quiet on the northern battle front. Our line was advanced slightly during the night eastward of Villers Brettonneux.

VIOLENT DUEL ON AVRE AND OISE.

ENEMY DETACHMENT ON MEUSE REPULSED BY FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30, 4-20 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 1.

A French communiqué says, there was somewhat violent artillery duel north and south of the Avre, in the sector of Noyon, and on the south bank of the Oise. Our patrols were active on the whole of this front and brought back prisoners.

Our fire repulsed enemy detachments on the right of the Meuse and in the upper Alsace. They achieved no result. We took prisoners.

BRITISH AVIATORS BOMB ENEMY TROOPS.

EIGHT MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 3-45 p.m. May 1.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says:—

Our airmen dropped 275 bombs on the enemy troops eastward of Locre and machine gunned them.

We brought down eight machines and two of ours are missing.

FRENCH ADVANCE ASTRIDE DRANOUTRE ROAD.

A BRILLIANT BAYONET CHARGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 30.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters telegraphing this evening says:

To-day all has been quiet on the Flanders battlefield. A French counter-attack last evening was brilliantly successful, not only recovering the ground on the southern slope of the Scherpenberg, but advancing the line to a depth of 1,500 yards astride the Dranoutre Road. Locre changed hands several times but finally the Germans were well beyond the eastern fringe of the village.

Desperate struggles occurred in the ruins of the village between small parties including much bayonet fighting. A fine bayonet charge was made by one of our brigades just as the enemy was wavering in the face of furious fusillades and a brief rout ensued. The British and the French took a large number of prisoners during the day, but fewer than the magnitude of the struggle would lead one to expect, owing to the desperate hand-to-hand character of the fighting.

Prisoners show considerable dejection at the failure of Von Arnim's heavy thrust and admit that the task ahead of the German army threatens to bleed the Fatherland of its manhood.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES IN MONDAY'S FIGHTING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30, 11 p.m.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., May 1.

A British communiqué says the French took 24 prisoners last night in the attack on Locre. Further reports confirm that the enemy losses were very heavy in yesterday's unsuccessful attack. There was no infantry action to-day except local fighting. Patrols brought in prisoners southward of the Somme.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT IN HANGARD REGION.

GERMANS REPULSED IN NOYON SECTOR.

LONDON, May 1.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., May 1.

Last night's French communiqué says there was violent bombardment in the region of Hangard.

The German attack in the sector of Noyon resulted in heavy fighting. We ejected the enemy from the advanced elements, where the first rush gained a footing, and re-established the line.

140 ENEMY DIVISIONS HITHERTO ENGAGED

MONTHS OF INTENSIVE BATTLE AHEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 7-20 p.m., May 1.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wiring to-day says British tanks assisted the French infantry in clearing German machine-gun nests in Hangard woods.

The enemy hitherto has engaged 140 divisions or nearly two million men. He has besides in France fresh divisions, which can still be brought into the fight, also reserves in depots in France and Germany, therefore it must be assumed he can reconstitute the exhausted divisions rapidly. What he cannot do is to refill the depleted units with officers and men of the same quality and degree of training.

Months of intensive battle must be reckoned with before the enemy is reduced to the pitch of exhaustion. We have several perilous weeks before us, but have every reason to await the issue calmly.

ANALOGIES TO VERDUN BATTLE.

The battle as it progresses presents analogies with that at Verdun, which is of the best augury for the future. Germans' present objectives in Picardy and Flanders, if attained, would probably serve as a departure line for the final great effort, but as their striking power was exhausted on the Meuse in 1916, so it will be in 1918 on the Somme, the Avre and the Lys.

GERMAN DETACHMENTS NEAR ESSCHEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 30.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., May 1.

Strong detachments of German cavalry have been observed in the neighbourhood of Esschen according to the Roosendaal correspondent of the "Maasbode."

THE OSTEND AND ZEEBRUGGE RAID.

INTER-ALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL'S ADMIRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 1.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., May 1.

The Inter-Allied Naval Council has expressed to the British Navy its admiration of the coolness and reckless courage displayed in the attack on Ostend and Zeebrugge and of the rapidity with which the objectives were achieved in spite of the enormous difficulties and the desperate resistance of the enemy.

The First Lord acknowledges the Navy's pride at receiving so gratifying a testimony from the Naval representatives of the Allies.

THE QUEEN'S LETTER.

FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG'S MESSAGE IN REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., May 1.

The Queen's letter is published in a special Order of the Day for the information of the troops in France with the following telegram from Field-Marshal Haig to her Majesty:—

"The message Your Majesty has sent to the Army and the Air Force in the name of the women of the British Empire will inspire with new strength and fresh determination all those brave men from every part of the Empire who, on the battlefields of French and Flanders, are fighting so gallantly for all that they hold most dear. They, who with their own eyes daily see women and children homeless, once peaceful villages and towns once prosperous ruined and in flames, are resolved that their own loved ones and homes shall not share that suffering. No peril can be too great and no sacrifice too extreme to save their country from such a fate. Side by side with our gallant allies whose wrong we feel as our own and, as our own, are determined to set right, we will persevere in the fight against all odds until victory is at last achieved. In this great struggle we are heartened by the love and confidence of the women of the British Empire to which Your Majesty's most gracious message has given such moving expression."

NO MAY DAY DEMONSTRATIONS.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS' PATRIOTIC RESOLVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 30.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., May 1.

The Executive of the French Socialist party has issued a manifesto deciding not to hold demonstrations on May Day. "German Imperialism is seeking to secure a crushing victory in the West similar to the East, therefore, the primary duty of all citizens is to defend the country."

TRIAL OF LICHNOWSKY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 30.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., May 1.

Herr. Harden, writing in "Zukunft", declares that no impartial court could condemn Prince Lichnowsky, whose memorandum contains no essential statement and no main idea which can be contradicted.

DEATH OF GENERAL DUCHESNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS. April 29.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 1.

The death is announced of General Duchesne, commander of the expeditionary corps in the Madagascar in 1894.

EXPORT OF PETROLEUM FROM BAKU CEASES.

OIL-WELLS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 29.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 1.

The export of petroleum from Baku has ceased. It is reported that the oil-wells have been destroyed

JAPANESE CABINET CRISIS.

RESIGNATION IMMINENT.

QUESTION OF INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., May 1.

A "Times" telegram from Tokio says that Mizuno has been appointed Minister of the Interior in succession to Goto, who announces that he will pursue the policy of the aggressor against Motono. This is interpreted to mean that Japan is ready to intervene in Siberia, but must have a mandate from the Powers and an absolutely free hand.

The resignation of the Cabinet is believed to be imminent and a Coalition Ministry is probable.

CAPTURED ENEMY SHIPS IN DUTCH PORTS.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S PROTEST AGAINST NETHERLANDS' VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 29.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. May 1.

The Foreign Minister has presented to the States General an orange book dealing with a variety of questions which have arisen between Holland and the belligerents since December 1916. In the memorandum dated the 5th October 1917, relating to the Dutch regulations regarding the admittance of captured ships to Dutch ports, particularly the case of the German vessel Marie alleged to have been captured by a British ship which entered the port of Tandjongprick in Java, the British Government strongly protested against the peculiar and unsound views adopted or invented by the Netherlands Government during the present war in matters of international law.

The British Government expressed surprise at the association of the name of The Hague with such views, which was bound to be a serious factor for the British Government's consideration in deciding upon a meeting place of future legislative conferences.

EMBARGO ON EXPORTS FROM DUTCH EAST INDIES.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS PERTURBED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, April 29.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., May 1.

Officials are perturbed at the embargo on exports from the Dutch Indies from April 22nd, especially the embargo on tin as supplies are needed for munitions and food preservation.

The American production is only ninety tons. Probably Bolivia will be looked to for supplies.

DEMANDS FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS TO RUSSIA.

THREAT TO OCCUPY PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, April 29.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., May 1.

The State Department learns that Germany is sending to Russia a big commission to present the demands regarding the exchange of prisoners failing compliance with which, she threatens to occupy Petrograd.

GERMANY'S DEMAND.

Germany demands immediate release of fit German war prisoners while the sick shall remain in Russia under the care of neutral physicians.

Germany will only release unfit Russians.

GERMANY AND RESTORATION OF RUSSIAN MONARCHY.

PRONUNCIAMENTO IMMINENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 4-30 p.m. May 1.

The German Government has taken up the Swedish press reports of the disturbances in Petrograd and the restoration of Monarchy.

Von Bussche, Foreign Under-Secretary has telegraphed to Von Irbach, Ambassador in Moscow, mentioning the Swedish reports. He says that he has received a letter from Petrograd dated the 13th April, stating that the Monarchist *pronunciamento* is imminent and that Alexieff, Gutchkoff, Milinkoff, and Rodzianko are in Petrograd.

Bussche suggests that the reports are not improbable and asks for a telegraphic reply.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR AND PEACE.

A FRESH EFFORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, April 30.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., May 1.

The Catholic International Press Agency of Switzerland announces that Emperor Carl is making a fresh effort to secure peace and appeals to Italy to consider the matter well in her own interests.

IRISH CONSCRIPTION.

OPERATION OF ORDER FURTHER POSTPONED

HOME RULE BILL FIRST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 1.
Recd. 12-10 a.m., May 2.

An Order in Council is gazetted further postponing the operation of the National Service Order as regards Ireland.

The "Daily News" says that Government have decided to keep the Irish conscription policy in abeyance for a few weeks, until they see what measure of success the Home Rule Bill will achieve. Government hope to introduce the Home Rule Bill next week.

PREMIER'S REPLY TO LABOUR DEPUTATION.

NO CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT POLICY.

LONDON, May 1.
Recd. 12-10 a.m., May 2.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that members of the Labour deputation who waited on the Premier in the House of Commons on the 29th April respecting Irish conscription, admit that Mr. Lloyd George spoke with a combination of frankness and firmness and listened very patiently to the reasoned statement prepared by Mr. Arthur Henderson from representations made by the deputation of Irish Trade Unionists and to a lengthy explanation by Mr. Thomas, M.P., who had been in Ireland on the Railway-men's business. The Premier promised that the Cabinet would fully consider the labour representations, but held out no hope, so far he personally was concerned, of any change in the policy of Government.

IRELAND'S OBLIGATIONS.

Mr. Lloyd George in a powerful speech insisted that equal rights of citizenship involved equality of duty and responsibility and Ireland could not take all the advantages accruing from its association with Great Britain, while refusing to bear a share in the burdens and sacrifices of the United Kingdom of which it was a part.

CONSCRIPTION UNWISE IN PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES.

The "Daily Telegraph" recalls that Ireland did not refuse the gift of old age pensions from the English Parliament, nor the advance of money for land purchase and building labourers' cottages. Many labourites in and out of Parliament share the Premier's view and those labourites who oppose conscription in Ireland do so not from principle, but because they believe it unwise in the existing circumstances.

IRISH CHIEF SECRETARY.

APPOINTED LORD JUSTICE OF APPEAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 1.

The "Press Bureau" states that Sir Charles Swinfen Eady becomes Master of the Rolls, while Mr. Duke M. P. succeeds him as Lord Justice of Appeal.

ENEMY ALIENS INTERNED IN U. S.

GERMANY TO PAY FOR THEIR KEEP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, April 30.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. May 1.

The State Department announces that Germany through the Swiss and Swedish Legations must pay for the keep of the enemy aliens interned in the United States also their families. A national committee is being formed in order to raise subscriptions to assist the law-abiding enemy aliens who become objects of charity.

SEMENOFF DEFEATS HUNGARIAN PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., May 1.

"The Times" correspondent at Peking wires that the Siberian cossack leader Semenoff has defeated 500 armed Hungarian prisoners, who tried to prevent the junction of Semenoff with another body of Cossacks.

(Continued from column 6.)

their resolve to stand by the Empire and how enthusiastic they all were in their loyalty and devotion to the Throne.

MADRAS, April 30.

Commenting upon the Delhi Conference the "Madras Mail" congratulates the Viceroy on his speech.

The "Justice" of Madras says,—"We have no doubt that the Viceroy has by his statement roused the patriotism and responsibility of every member of the Conference."

SUPPORTERS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

We understand that the self-government resolution notice of which was sent in by the Hon. Mr. Khaparde to the Viceroy and which was ruled out of order had the support of the following members of the Conference:—

Messrs. V. J. Patel, C. P. Ramaswami Ayer, B. Chakrabarti, Dr. Munje, Messrs. K. K. Chanda, Hassan Imam, Shukul, Paranjype, Kasturi Rangavangar, Sharma, Jinnah, Wazir Hasan, Mazrul Haq, and Manmohandas Ramji, and that all these gentlemen had signed the paper requesting the Viceroy's permission to move the resolution in open Conference on Monday the 29th ultimo.

NEW INDIAN WAR LOAN.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER'S STATEMENT.

SUCCESS ASSURED BY MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 1.

The following is the full text of Sir William Meyer's statement at the War Conference:—

Your Excellency, your Highnesses and gentlemen,—In the speeches with which your Excellency opened this Conference you invited the co-operation of all in securing the success of the coming War Loan. You indicated at the same time that your Government propose to consider later on in conjunction with the Legislative Council how far it will be feasible for India to increase her contributions to his Majesty's Government for war purposes or assist financially in other ways. But you observed that at the present moment it was necessary to concentrate our efforts on that form of assistance which India can most usefully and readily give in connection with the existing crisis, that is to increase her combatant power and her production for war purposes. Accordingly you confined the scope of the formal committees appointed to these latter objects. I thought it desirable, however, to assemble quite an informal committee consisting of members of this Conference who are specially capable of dealing with the financial subjects to consider the various practical questions in connection with the coming War Loan and that informal committee met yesterday afternoon. It included besides their Highnesses the Maharaja Sindhia and the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, my friend the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and the following gentlemen:—Sir Bernard Hunter, Dr. Nair, Mr. Rama Rayaningar, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Hogg, Mr. M. de P. Webb, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Sitanath Roy, Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, Mr. Crum, the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, Sir John Campbell, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. T. Smith, Sirdar Sunder Singh Majithia, Major Sir Umar Hyat Khan, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, Mr. Mudholkar and Mr. Currie. I desire to say that many useful suggestions were made and that the informal committee asked me to tell this Conference that they pledged themselves to do all in their power to ensure the success of India's coming War Loan. I am sure that this will be the general sense of the Conference also.

FURTHER PRESS COMMENTS.

SUGGESTED STOPPAGE OF DELHI TOWN SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 1.

To-day's Calcutta papers publish further comments on the Delhi Conference proposals. Referring to the reduction of expenditure on Public Works, the Calcutta press almost unanimously suggest the stoppage of the Delhi town scheme. The "Englishman" says the spirit of the Conference is more important than its recommendations, and Government will be wanting in its duty to India and to the Empire if it fails to act up to that spirit, and to carry out not merely the recommendations of the Conference but a good deal more besides. So far as the recommendations of the resources committee are concerned, these are at present somewhat vague and they will require to be reinforced by regulations. If they are to be made effective, the provincial committees will presumably be able to say what materials are locally consumed that ought to be devoted to war purposes and to devise means for their proper utilisation.

HOME RULE RESOLUTION.

Referring to Mr. Khaparde's notice of motion, the "Statesman" says:—To place a resolution on Home Rule before such a gathering would be as unreasonable as to submit a resolution on the maintenance of exchange to a Conference on malaria, but while nothing more need be said to demonstrate the impropriety of the Hon. Mr. Khaparde's resolution, it may be urged that it is equally out of place to seek for the question of Home Rule into the wider discussion of war measures outside the Conference.

The "Indian Daily News" says, it may, we think, be safely said that as the outcome of the great Conference at Delhi there is no single suggestion that can claim to be original and no single scheme for the utilisation either of the man-power or the resources of the country that has not been in active operation in other Allied countries for several years past.

ABSENCE OF DEFINITE PROPOSALS.

RANGOON, May 1.

Regarding the Delhi Conference the "Rangoon Gazette" says, it keenly feels disappointment at the absence of any definite measure such as by striking the imagination would carry the heart along with it. Let us know definitely what we have to do and we will do it. Uncertain is the poor provider.

LAHORE, April 30.

Referring to the Delhi Conference the the "Tribune" says, it is not enough that the leaders should be ready and even anxious to help Government; what is essential that they should be able to inspire enthusiasm and the spirit of active service in the body of the people and this, it is believed by most responsible Indians could only be done if the Government took some steps with a view to appealing to the heart of the people. It was with this end in view, and in no carping spirit, that Mr. Khaparde made the proposal which his Excellency overruled.

The "Punjabee" says the speeches delivered at the conference and resolutions adopted made one thing clear how Indians of all shades of opinions were united in

(Continued in column 5.)

HIGH COURT AND SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

IS THERE RIGHT OF APPEAL?

COUNSELS' ARGUMENTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANKIPUR, April 30.

The Full Bench consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Mullick and Justice Sir Ali Imam, to-day continued hearing the rule issued on behalf of Shoonandan Prusad Singh alias Putli Babu now undergoing imprisonment for seven years in connection with the Bakri-Id riots in Gaya District, calling upon the Crown to show cause why the High Court should not exercise its appellate powers or powers of revision or its powers of superintendence over the proceedings of the Special Tribunal, which convicted and sentenced the petitioner. Mr. P. C. Manuk and Mr. A. Sen with a number of local vakils appeared to support the rule. Mr. T. C. Gibbon, the Advocate-General, Bengal and Mr. Sultan Ahmad the Government Advocate, Bihar and Orissa, instructed by Mr. T. S. Macpherson, Legal Remembrancer, showed cause on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Manuk concluded his arguments and submitted that on the authorities he had cited, it was clear that with regard to a certain class of cases the legislature might lay down vestibules through which a subject might approach the high court, but, in the case of a criminal court exercising purely judicial functions they could not close every entrance to the high court by the subject. He observed that the legislature knew that, in spite of the provisions of acts of legislature, High Courts had said they had powers of superintendence. Why did the legislature not then say in precise language in this act that the power had also been taken away?

The Advocate-General then addressed the court on behalf of the Crown. He said it was necessary at the outset to read from the Chief Justice's judgment in the recent Full Bench case to show what was the sort of court which under the Defence of India Act, the Government of India set up. It was important to remember, he said that the whole of the Act was founded upon speedy trial in the summary administration of justice with no further proceedings after the trial. Revision, supervision and appeal would do away with speedy trial otherwise they would prolong proceedings and that would be contrary to the express intention of the Act.

The learned Advocate-General then proceeded to discuss the rule and said he would deal with the three matters—appeal, revision and superintendence separately. With regard to the question of appeal, he said the Patna High Court took such appellate jurisdiction as the Calcutta Court had, and the Calcutta Court had none in respect of these tribunals, and therefore the Patna Court under letters patent had none by virtue of any law now in force by which there was an appeal. Even assuming that a right of appeal existed under clause (20) G. of the letters patent, the letters patent were subject to supervision by legislative authority of the Governor-General-in-Council by section (9) of the High Courts Act and by clause (41) of the letters patent; the right of appeal, counsel observed, had been taken away by section (8) of the Defence Act and with every other right which would prevent a court dispensing speedy justice. Counsel suggested that it was clear from the section that the legislature intended to include every power the High Court court exercise. The words "appeal" and "revision" were specifically mentioned and if the legislature did not mean to include all the other jurisdiction, they would not have used the words "any other jurisdiction," they would not have said "jurisdiction of a like nature." He asked the court not to strain the meaning of obvious words in order to fit in words his learned friend intended to insert in the construction of the section. He was content to rely on the wording of the section construed as an English statute was, every word given its proper meaning and he submitted that if the section was read in that way and they remembered that the Act was an act for the speedy administration of justice (and he had not learnt yet that superintendence tended to the speedy administration of justice) the section meant what he was propounding—namely, that kept out the hand of the High Court in every way.

NO INHERENT RIGHT OF APPEAL.

Going back to the question of appeal the Advocate-General said there was no such thing as an inherent right of appeal. It was dependent on legislative or enabling authority. There was no inherent right of appeal in criminal cases even in England prior to 1907 when the Criminal Appeal Act was passed and there were only four ways in which criminal administration could be revised. First of all there was the Writ of Error and that was until the time of Queen Anne, a mere matter of grace, but it became a matter of justice in the third year of the reign of Queen Anne in misdemeanours only. In cases of treason and felony it always was a matter of grace. A writ of error could be issued in India by the Supreme Court under clause (21) of the Charter of 1774. Then there was the writ of *certiorari*, but that must always be before a trial and the Supreme Court in India was empowered to issue it on same limitation. The third was the writ of *vinari de novo* that related to trials by jury where the jury gave the imperfect verdict and a retrial was ordered, but they were not concerned with that. The fourth was Court of Crown cases reserved under that Act by which the accused had no right of appeal, but judges could refer a difficult question of law to other judges. Writs of error had now been abolished, but he lay emphasis on the fact that the right of appeal as such in criminal cases came into existence in 1907 by the Criminal Appeal Act.

Mr. P. R. Das who held Mr. Manuk's brief at this stage conceded that there was no inherent right of appeal.

Continuing the Advocate-General said the next question was: Could the powers which were conferred by letters patent and by section (9) of the Charter Act be taken away by legislation? He submitted the provisions of clause (41) of Patna letters patent expressly said so, and their lordships in the last full bench case had admitted the right of the Governor-General-in-Council to legislate in respect of the jurisdiction of the high court by virtue of clause (41) apart from any other consideration.

He then cited several authorities and observed there seemed to be no doubt that the Governor-General-in-Council could take away cases from the high court. He could take away a whole served there seemed to be no doubt that the Governor-Ceneral-in-Council could take away cases from the High Court. He could take district from the High Court. He could take away classes of persons from the High Court.

POWERS OF REVISION.

Coming to the question of the powers of revision, he said the Patna Court got the same powers the Calcutta Court had and the Calcutta Court had no power with regard to these Tribunals. Besides, that power was subject to appellate jurisdiction and if there was no appellate jurisdiction there was no revision. Discussing the question of superintendence the Advocate-General said by Section (107) of the Government of India Act, the High Court's power extended to all Courts for the time being, subject to its appellate jurisdiction. He had looked at that Section very carefully and could find no reference to the "territorial jurisdiction" in it. There was nothing in it from which their lordships could draw the inference that it was limited as was suggested by his learned friend. The Section in plain language said this, that all Courts, which were subject to the appellate jurisdiction of High Court must also be subject to its superintendence. Appellate jurisdiction must be established first; superintendence followed. What the Section meant was the legislature would not have constituted a Court from which an appeal lay to the High Court without at the same time allowing the High Court the power of superintendence. The Advocate-General then proceeded to cite authorities, but said that before doing so he wished to make just one remark. His learned friend had compared the tribunals first of all with an Opposition to the High Court and secondly with the Star Chamber—a not very apt description in either case because in order to attach supervision, he surely must make this Court subordinate to the High Court. This Court was never intended to be a subordinate Court. The proper description of it was "independent tribunal."

Further hearing was then adjourned till to-morrow.

BANKIPORE, May 1.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

The Advocate-General continued his arguments to-day, when the Full Bench resumed the hearing of the rule relating to the Special Tribunal case. He concluded his address by citing authorities and relying on a Bombay case, which said that promptness and certainty should be in some measure accepted instead of judicial perfection. With regard to the Act itself, he said as a measure of emergency there was nothing whatever to say against it. Persons tried under this Act had a regular trial. The trial was final. They were tried by three commissioners and there was no delay. They were only doing in an emergency what was done in 1857 and that Act of 1857 might be used to-day. It had never been repealed. His final submission was there was no appeal to this High Court, unless that appeal was definitely given by some legislative authority. No appeal was given by any legislative authority. The appeal had been directly and distinctly taken away. There was no right of revision and there was no right of supervision and although doubtless the High Court was jealous of its rights and anxious to supervise jurisdictions which were within its territorial limits, even a High Court where it was restricted by an Act of Parliament or by an Act of competent legislature, would not take unto itself a jurisdiction which had not been conferred on it.

Mr. P. R. Das then replied on behalf of the applicant.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

GOLD FOR NOTES.

A BASELESS REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 1.

The statement published in Bombay that the Government of India have sanctioned the issue of gold in that city in exchange for currency notes is unauthorised and absolutely without foundation. It may be remembered that some time since the Government of India sanctioned the issue of gold, to some extent, for the purchase of the Wheat Commissioner in Northern India.

I. D. F. MEN ENTERTAINED BY POONA LADIES.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, May 1.

The ladies of Poona Seva Sadan entertained the men of the Indian Defence Force yesterday at tea and refreshments, when speeches were made by Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, Mr. Devadhar and Dr. Shikhare.

Mr. Gokhale, a member of the Force, in thanking the ladies, spoke on the merits of military training and appealed to the young men to serve their King and country by being soldiers. A similar entertainment in their honour was also given at the Deccan Gymkhana on Sunday last.

A Commissioner of Income-tax has been appointed for the United Provinces. The officer selected for the post is Mr. T. W. Morris, Collector of Saharanpur. He will be succeeded by Mr. L. M. Stubbs from Bijnor.

PROGRESSIVE BHAVNAGAR.

PEOPLES' REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE FORMED.

(Associated Press.)

BHAVNAGAR, May 1.

To-day being the birthday of his Highness the Maharajasaheb, an extraordinary "Gazette" issued this morning announces several concessions and privileges. His Highness is now at Mahableshwar, so the holding of the Darbar and other ceremonies were dispensed with. Among the concessions granted are an increase of pay to certain State officials, grant of rewards to a few other officers, distribution of prizes and sweetmeats to school children, award of scholarships in several institutions and feasting and clothing of inmates of the Takhtasingji poor house. Among the important privileges conferred are the grant to the people of Bhavnagar of the right to elect commissioners for the city municipality and establishment of a Peoples' Representative Assembly for the whole State. In the city municipality there will henceforth be twenty members, all non-officials elected by the people, and ten members nominated by the Darbar, who may or may not be officials.

As regards the Peoples' Assembly, his Highness in the notification announces that the objects of inaugurating it are, firstly, to further strengthen the unity which has from old times existed between the ruler and the ruled in this State; secondly, to accentuate healthy and useful co-operation between the authorities and the people; thirdly, to give to the people more frequent opportunities of acquainting themselves with and appreciation of the problems of administration and motives for public good which underlie administrative measures adopted by the Darbar; fourthly, to remove from their minds any misapprehensions which may possibly occur in regard to such measures; and lastly, to enable the members of the administration to remain in closer touch with the wishes, needs, sentiments and aspirations of the people, and to obtain when necessary advice and help of men of light, leading and experience from amongst the people.

The Assembly will consist of 38 members to begin with, representatives of all classes of people, including Bhayats, Grassias, traders, municipalities, cultivators, etc., to be nominated by the Darbar on a given basis. Its first sitting will take place on 1st October next. The Dewan will place before the Assembly a brief summary of the past year's administration and programme of what is intended to be carried out in the coming year.

In conclusion his Highness expresses the hope that his beloved subjects will be satisfied with and appreciate these measures promulgated with a view to their welfare and erudition, that they will with exercise moderation, toleration and prudence and help the Darbar in successfully carrying out the purpose of inaugurating these measures and that they will attain fitness for grant in due time of still further and higher privileges.

These generous announcements have been received by the people with great joy and satisfaction. All Bhavnagar is *en fete* to-day in celebration of this happy event, shops and houses in the bazar have been specially decorated and there are to be illuminations throughout the town this evening.

INSTRUCTION TO NEW TROOPS

METHODS OF DEMONSTRATION.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 30.

In a farwell speech at the Sithia Training Camp of the Upper Burma Rifles on Sunday Major-General Raitt, G.O.C., Burma Division, said that on the Western Front the best methods of instructing thousands of new troops, who are being dealt with, was by means of demonstration. The units were perfect as far as possible in training and equipment. Colonel Tod had suggested to him that the experiment might be tried here. He might say that he was surprised and gratified by the result. He had made representations to the General Staff in India and hoped that in every training camp in Burma such demonstration platoons would be used. He repeated his pleasure at the thorough work done.

There was however one unpleasant incident he had to refer to. Nearly forty men had absented themselves from training and had not sent in a word of excuse. Public opinon should be formed which would make repetition of it impossible. These men would be dealt with according to law, but law was one thing and public opinion another; and he hoped that every man present, when they returned to their stations, would take care to make it hot for these men telling the neighbours how they had failed to do their duty.

ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS' FAMILIES.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 1.

It has been decided that the special allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem granted to officers' widows, who are detained in India owing to restriction of passages to the United Kingdom and Colonies shall cease on re-marriage, with effect from the day following that on which the marriage takes place. The same rule will apply in case of a daughter specially granted the allowance, if she remarries.

Mr. Fawcett is transferred to Bijnor as Collector and will be succeeded by Mr. Hamilton.

Mr. H. G. S. Tyler, I.C.S., has been granted an extension of leave up to 1st November.

The death has occurred at Home of Sir Alexander Hope, one of the old batch of the Haileybury men, at the age of 93. The deceased retired as a District Judge of Saran.

NEED FOR GRANT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

DEMAND BY AHMEDABAD PUBLIC.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 29.

A large public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad was held in Bhagubhai's wada on the 27th ultimo, when the following resolutions were adopted:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad is strongly of opinion that before the people of India could be called upon to defend their own country, it is necessary that the people should be made actually to feel that they are called upon to fight for their own liberty in the sense in which an Englishman feels that he fights for his, and in order that such a feeling be created in the people of India, it is urgently necessary, that a Home Rule for India Bill be passed in the British Parliament granting India a completely representative form of self-government within a fixed period and the Congress-League scheme of reforms should be granted immediately as the first step towards the realization of such a completely representative government and it is also necessary that the Indian Arms Act should at once be repealed."

The second resolution authorising the President Mr. Jivanlal Vrajrai Desai to forward the same to the Viceroy was also unanimously adopted.

Votes of thanks to the chair as well as to the volunteers were then passed and the meeting dispersed amid cries of "Vande Mataram."

HARASSMENT OF TENANTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We shall thank you to insert the following few lines in your valuable paper.

We are the tenants of Dharamsey Building at Picket Road (C Ward) opposite the New Small Causes Court. The landlady through her pleader served notices on us about a month ago to vacate although we have been paying the increased rents regularly, but as nobody vacated, since they were unable to get any suitable place, the attorney of the landlady on the 28th ultimo with Messrs. Merchant and Heerjibhoy, pleaders, came to the premises, and threatened the tenants to vacate and obtained signatures from some of them under the misrepresentation that the Judges of the Small Causes Court will at once give order for ejectment when the Judges will be informed that the house is required for the pleaders practising in the Small Causes Court and that under the circumstances we, the tenants, will have no protection under the Rent Act, that we shall have to bear the cost of ejectment, etc., and that it was advisable to avoid all such trouble by vacating the house immediately. The attorney also informed us that the building was meant for pleaders only, but the tenants were not informed at the begining or upto this time that they will be required to vacate if the pleaders require the same. The tenant of the first floor is a boarding house keeper and possess about five rooms on the first floor. He has been given the whole of the third floor containing about 13 rooms, although the tenants there have not been able to get rooms for them elsewhere.

We need not add, Sir, that we poor tenants find it most difficult in such hard days to secure rooms suitable for us elsewhere and as we are occupying the present rooms since some years, we naturally claim the protection and relief of the Rent Act. We don't understand why we should be asked to vacate and why preference should be given to pleaders, when we have been paying the increased rent rgularly.

Will you plase draw the attention of the authorities to this distress of ours and make them to give us the relief of the Rent Act?—Yours, etc.,

N. N. KAMATH.
(and several others).

D. BYRAMJI 1—5—18.

WAR ALLOWANCE FOR GOVT. SERVANTS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reference to A.B.C.'s inquiry in your columns of to-day whether the war allowances to low paid Government servants are going to be sanctioned, and, if so, when, I would state that I have ascertained that the local Government's recommendations were submitted to the Government of India some time ago, and that the Government of India have, as is usual, and proper, in such cases, recently made certain queries. I would venture to inform A.B.C. from my knowledge of Secretariat methods, both Provincial and Imperial, that by the time the Government of India have exhausted their queries and the local Government have sent their replies thereto, after consulting the officers concerned, the war will have reached its closing stages. We can therefore quite confidently expect that when the war allowance is finally sanctioned the next mail will bring the following letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Financial Department:—

"Sir,—I am directed to invite the attention of the Government Bombay to the letter from this Department No. — dated — 1920, in which an increase in the local allowances was sanctioned to enable certain Government servants adequately to meet the increased cost of living caused by the late war. As the conditions which obtained at the time the recommendations were made no longer exist, I am to request that, with the permission of H. E. the Governor in Council, this Government may be informed whether the local Government is still of opinion that the allowances should be granted, and, if so, a revised scale of allowances in keeping with the altered circumstances may be furnished for the consideration and orders of the Government of India. I am at the same time to request that the payment of the allowances already sanctioned in the letter quoted above may be held in abeyance till the question raised in the present letter is settled."

And till the "question raised in the present letter is settled," it will be time for A.B.C. to put in his application for pension.—Yours, etc.,

EX-GOVERNMENT SERVANT.

SUICIDE OF INTERNED GERMAN MILLIONAIRE.

DEATH PREFERRED TO REPATRIATION TO GERMANY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., May 1.

Frederick Brandauer, the millionaire pen manufacturer, has committed suicide by taking veronal in the Isle of Man, where he was interned. He was recently notified of repatriation and said he would rather die than return to Germany. He left a letter saying that death agony was nothing compared to the agony of repatriation.

"FUTURE BELONGS TO GERMANY".

GERMAN COLONEL'S BOASTINGS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., May 1.

Writing in "Der Tag", Colonel Buddeck of the German General Staff urgently opposes peace without victory and says "whereas other European countries have passed the climax of their history, Germany is eternally young and newly invigorated and is obviously admirably qualified with her kultur to maintain the peace of the world. The future belongs to Germany as the conqueror's prize."

SIR H. TRENCHARD'S RESIGNATION.

SERVICES TO BE RETAINED IN BETTER POSITION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 29.
Recd. 3.45 p.m., May 1.

In the House of Commons, in the debate on the Air Force estimates, Lord Hugh Cecil strongly appealed to the Government to re-instate Sir David Henderson and Sir Hugh Trenchard.

It was stated that Sir Hugh Trenchard was unwilling to receive advice from the amateur strategists in the Cabinet.

GENERAL SMUTS' OPINION.

Mr. Lloyd-George replied that the suggestion that any member of the War Cabinet had given Sir Hugh Trenchard such advice was entirely groundless and most offensive. The Premier added that the Cabinet had asked General Smuts, whose tact, sagacity and knowledge of the war nobody could doubt, to investigate whether Sir Hugh Trenchard's resignation should be accepted and General Smuts had come to the conclusion that Sir Hugh Trenchard's special qualities were not being used to the best advantage in his position on the Air Staff. Sir Hugh Trenchard had rendered incalculable services to the Air Force; but Sir William Weir had no doubt that General Sykes was better adapted for the Staff work than Sir Hugh Trenchard.

The Premier had every hope that Sir Hugh Trenchard's services would be retained in a position of considerable power in the Air Force. (Cheers.)

The Premier paid a high tribute to the work of Lord Rothermere as Chief of the Air Force, which had emerged triumphantly from an unprecedented test. (Cheers.)

NONSENSE ABOUT SIR TRENCHARD.

Mr. Asquith declared that it was nonsense to say that Sir Hugh Trenchard had no organising power. It was very regrettable that no member of the War Cabinet had communicated with Sir Hugh Trenchard during the fortnight in which Sir Hugh Trenchard's resignation was pending.

Sir Edward Carson asked what position Sir Hugh Trenchard would have.

The Premier said that Sir William Weir had asked the House not to press for a definition of the position at present.

LABOUR ACTIVITY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

U. S. DELEGATION STRONGLY IMPRESSED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 30.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 1.

The delegates of the American Federation of Labour, in an interview with Reuter's representative, said they were strongly impressed by the general labour activity and co-operation in Great Britain. They regarded the fact that Britain was more than self-supporting in respect of munitions, in view of the expenditure at the front, as little short of marvellous.

They were much struck by the work of women, who were giving every ounce of their strength in order to aid men and apparently were equally determined and well organised as men.

The delegates were agreeably surprised to find that Mr. Arthur Henderson and a vast majority of the British Labour only desired an absolutely non-committal discussion with the enemy Labour leaders.

The delegates are proceeding to the front.

The death occurred at Lahore on Monday in the 47th year of Major R. De S. Dudgeon, Controller of Military Accounts.

(Continued from Column 6.)

and make a united demand for that which was almost within their grasp. He warned the young, unthinking enthusiasts against being led into another rising. He also warned them that they were the unconscious tools of a deep conspiracy to seduce them along a futile path in order to rob them of the prize, that was really within their grasp. The ranks of the Sinn Fein movement, he knew, were full of police spies, and he urged the people to set their faces against madness, and to maintain the organisation that had already done so much for Ireland.—"Manchester Guardian."

MR. DILLON'S MESSAGE TO ENGLAND.

A WARNING TO SINN FEIN.

Mr. John Dillon, the newly-elected Chairman of the Irish Nationalist party, addressed his first public meeting at Enniskillen during mail week, and was accorded a warm and flattering reception. Addresses of welcome and loyalty were presented to him by the Enniskillen Urban Council, the United Irish League, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Mr. Dillon said he took the welcome given to him as an assurance that he could count upon their sympathy and support in the heavy task which he had taken on his shoulders. The last occasion on which the Urban Council presented an address to a politician was in 1914, when Sir Edward Carson was the recipient. The result of Sir Edward Carson's conduct in Ulster and his threat of raising civil war in Ireland was that millions of human lives had been sacrificed, and that civilisation had been shaken to its foundation.

He (Mr. Dillon) had come to Enniskillen not as the champion of civil war or disorder, but as the champion of the party whose ideal was to obliterate for ever religious dissension and party conflict, which had been the curse of the Irish nation for so long. The address from the ancient town of Enniskillen would be a great encouragement to him, and he accepted it as a mark of good omen for the task he had undertaken. As to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, he knew how loyal they were, and what they had done in America in years gone by to stave off starvation from Ireland. He rejoiced to think that in the task before him he could count on their support. It would be his endeavour to increase the strength of the United Irish League as the national organisation.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

All the world was now longing for peace. A great statesman had declared that the road to peace must be by and through the League of Nations. That was President Wilson. Sir Edward Carson had spoken with scorn and contempt of the League of Nations as a possible solution of this war. He did not wonder at that, because Sir E. Carson had always been an apostle of discord, and he was now carrying that principle into the European war. President Wilson, as one of the leaders of mankind, had stated that no League of Nations could be permanent so long as injustice existed in the world. To get rid of injustice all the oppressed nationalities of Europe must be set free. Unless that were done, there could be no League of Nations.

His own task would be to tell England before the world that her statesmen must cease to talk of a League of Nations or pretend that this war was in defence of small nationalities until she sets her own house in order, and sets free the country that had for seven hundred years groaned under her government. That was the message he would convey on behalf of the nationalists of the world to the Government of England. He was not without hope that Sir E. Carson, after having surveyed the result of his work in 1914, would shrink from keeping up friction and differences in Ireland. He (Mr. Dillon) was too old to fear failure, and when his party invited him to render leadership he could not decline.

THE BETRAYAL OF MR. REDMOND.

At a public meeting subsequently, Mr. Dillon paid a tribute to Mr. Redmond's statesmanship. From Mr. Redmond's grave, he said, there was a great lesson to be learned by British statesmen. Mr. Redmond had faced misunderstandings and horrible calumny in his endeavour to conciliate the Irish and British people, and had English Ministers been honourable men and stood by him and imitated his statesmanship Ireland to-day instead of being an embarrassment to England, would have been a source of strength and support. But English Ministers were false to their honour and to their pledges, and they betrayed Mr. Redmond, while he was faithful and loyal, and they were now reaping that bitter harvest of their misdeeds.

Nobody ever pretended that the Convention was a body for self-determination. It was appointed simply and solely to ascertain whether it was possible to settle the Ulster question by agreement, and, having that purpose in view, it was as fairly constituted and as representative a body as could be selected. The Convention had now been sitting for a long time, and had faced misrepresentation and attempts to make its deliberations impossible. On the other hand, most people had shown great patience with it. If the Ulster question could be settled by agreement it would have been worth all the delay, but now the hour had come when deliberation ought to be brought to a conclusion, and he honed confidently that within the next few days Ireland would be allowed to know what was the result of the Convention. If, unhappily, it should be found that the Convention was unable to reach a settlement the blame must rest on the members of the Convention, or on a certain section of it. No one could say that Ireland had not given them fair play and ample time.

A WARNING TO SINN FEINERS.

If the Convention failed to agree to a settlement the Irish question would assume within a week or two a more formidable shape than ever. (Hear, hear.) He was of opinion that Ireland was on the eve of one of the most momentous struggles in all her tragic history. Ireland was in a terrible condition at the present moment. She was invited by a clamorous and numerous body of young Irishmen to abandon her claim for Home Rule and to set up a claim for an Irish republic. He did not think the people who advocated that view were quite so numerous as they imagined, but it must be recognised that they spoke for a large section of the younger people.

It was futile to discuss a possible Irish republic, and as the Sinn Fein leaders were not united or consistent as to their aims, which were asserted one day and denied another, he asked why the Sinn Feiners should not leave aside their dangerous bluff and coalesce with their fellow-countrymen,

(Continued in Column 5.)

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first signs of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their immense sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/6
MARTIN, Chemist, LOUTH, LINCOLNSHIRE, ENGLAND.

MENOIS REQUISITES.

Real Gold Pills for strength. Price Rs. 2 per phial, 3 per tube and 15 for Special.

Menois Hair Oil. Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Menois Balm. Price Annas 11 per bottle.

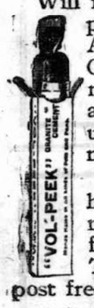
Menois Tooth Powder. Price Annas 4 per bottle.

Agents Wanted.

MENOIS GOLD PILLS AGENCY
BOMBAY 16.

Rs. 4
Will Bring You One BeautifulSet of
32 BRASS TOYS
AS CHEAP AS CHARMING.
These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.
Each Family Should Have A Set
Order from :
GOOD LUCK COMPANY
BENARES CITY

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of firms undertaken.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
41, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL-PEEK (Granite Cement)
(MADE IN U. S. A.)


Will mend holes in pots and pans of Brass, Copper Aluminium, Iron, Tinware, Granite ware, etc., in two minutes at about half anna per mend. Easy to use; requires no tools and mends quickly.
Cost Re. 1 per packet holding cement enough to mend 30 to 40 holes of fair size. Postage extra. Three packets and more post free.
Full instructions with the packet.
The Deccan Medical Stores,
Dealers in Biochemic Medicines.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY

Razors, Scissors, Surgical Instruments etc
SHARPENED, RESET AND REPAIRED
Workmanship guaranteed.
KEEN EDGE COMPANY.
Cutlers and surgical Instruments Repairers
Head office & works, Sankli St., Byculla BOMBAY.
Branch Office: 275 Hornby Rd. BOMBAY
Opp.—Lawrence & Mayo.

TREACHER & Co.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGIST
Wines, Stores, Provisions and General Merchant,
Fort, BOMBAY.
ESTD. 1830.
Telephone No. 2182.
Treacher's
SPECIALITIES
*** * * HEART LABELLED BRANDY**
TIP-TOP TEA
KAREWA COFFEE
SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.
C. C. C. Specific Cold, Cough, etc.
Treacher & Co

Absolutely Free
40 years experience, late Government Medical Officer
RAI SAHEB Dr. DOSS'S
SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE
is being distributed free
Apply to —
The Swasthe Sahaya Pharmacy,
30-2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS,

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 29th.

			Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	..	4,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	..	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	..	..	..
,, ,, Imports	..	..	5 000
Mid. Americans spot trading value	..	..	21.56
Egyptian F G.F spot	..	..	30 24
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	..	May / July	25.76 / 25.38
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..	May / July	25.23 / 25.45

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 29th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	..
May	20.91—74
June	20.16—76
July	19.60—90
Aug.	

Old Contracts

Months.	To-day's price.
April.	20.40
April-May.	20.32
May-June.	20.24 —52
June-July.	20.16

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 29th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
April	21.07—27
May	21.01—04
June	20.62—63
July	20.26—66
August	19.85—68

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
April	20 63
April-May	20 12 —32
May-June	20 44
June-July	20 36

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, April 29th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
April	28.75
June	28.25
July	28.05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 29th.

M.G. Bengal Good	..	16.21
,, ,, Fully Good	..	16.71
,, ,, Fine	..	16.03
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	..	17.64
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	..	18.14
,, ,, ,, Fine	..	18.51
,, Broach Good	..	20.29
,, ,, Fully Good	..	20.54
,, ,, Fine	..	20.79
,, Scinde Good	..	16.11
,, ,, Fully Good	..	16.71
,, ,, Fine	..	16.08

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 29th.

Bar Silver Spot	..	49 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1918		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	..	3 9/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	4 1/4
,, ,, 6 ,,	..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	..	2 3/4
,, 7 day market loans	..	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	..	55¼
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	..	46 +2¼
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	..	62½ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3 %	..	54
Ex. On London at Paris France	..	27.15½

WAR LOANS.

London, April 29th.

3½% 1925—1928	..	£87
4½% 1925—1945	..	£99⅛ Ex. Unchgd.
5% New	..	£92⅛ Ex.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 29th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Bombay quoted Tone.—Steady.	81

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Value	79/6

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 44 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-Apl. Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm.	
Tone of Linseed:—Firm but inactive.	
Toria Rapeseed Nominal Afloat Value	600

LINSEEDS.

Linseed Calcutta, Value	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Apl.-May Nominal	16/6
do. do. July-Sept. Nominal	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Apl.-May Nominal	19
do. do. July-Sept. Nominal	19
Tone —Java sugars no offers owing to the tonnage difficulty.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Value	3/2
Tone :—Steady	
Plantation First Latex Crepe June-July Paid	2/5½
Tone :—Firmer.	

TO REDUCE WEIGHT.
£100 IN CASE OF FAILURE.
HOW ANY FAT PERSON CAN QUICKLY REGAIN A SLENDER, WELL FORMED FIGURE.

Every fat man or woman can now reduce fat to normal without dangerous drugs, oils or acids, tiring exercises, weakening diets, irritating bath salts or other harmful old-time methods. Certain harmless sea plants extract known as Salith leaves actually dissolve all excess fat and prevent more fat from forming so that a permanent weight reduction is produced without leaving wrinkles or flabbiness even in the most obstinate cases. Do not think your case is too difficult or abnormal. No matter how fat you may be, no matter what your age, sex or condition of health, nor how many things you have tried without success, get a box of Salith leaves from your chemist to-day, take them as directed and watch yourself grow thin. We have been authorised to say that £100 will be paid to the first man or woman weighing over 20 stone who can satisfactorily prove that after following the Salith leaves treatment as directed, his or her weight is not reduced. Salith leaves are not expensive, purely vegetable and are guaranteed perfectly harmless. Weakness and lassitude quickly disappear and you feel more vigorous right from the start. Stop when you have reduced as much as desired. 4072

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 1.

The nominal quotation this morning for Fine Broach May was Rs. 669. The Marwadi bazaar opened irregular at Rs. 672, advanced to Rs. 682 and declined to Rs. 673 within a quarter of an hour. A little later on the price again advanced to Rs. 682, and then fluctuated between Rs. 675 and Rs. 682. Owing to the death of one of the partners of the firm of Messrs. Verdhman Brothers, the Marwadi bazaar closed at 3-30 p.m., and the ready market at Colaba was also closed this afternoon. The only business reported to-day has been in Fine Broach May, the closing rate for which was as under.

QUOTATIONS 3-30 P. M.

Fine Broach	May	..	.. ,,	676/77
Fine Khamgaon Akola	,,	..	.. ,,	..
Fully Good Bengal	,,	..	.. ,,	..
Good Sawginned Dharwar	May/June	..	.. ,,	..
,, M. G. Coompta	,,	..	.. ,,	..
,, ,, Westerns	,,	..	.. ,,	..

*** RECEIPTS.**

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 30th April 1918.

Cotton	12,377 bales.
Wheat	27,001 cwts.
Linseed	6,725 ,,
Rape, &c.	1,293 ,,
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	125 ,,
Groundnuts	499 ,,
Castorseed	5,162 ,,
Rice	29 650 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	Nil
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	9,523 ,,
Jowar	1 030 ,,
Wheat	Nil
Barley	3,221 ,,

*These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May 1st 1918,—4 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p	Rail Delivery. Rs as. p Rs
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	54 0 0	7 8 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	54 0 0	7 8 0
,, Karachi Bangla	54 0 0	7 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 4 0	7 10 0
,, Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 14 0	8 4 0
,, Thin	7 8 0	7 14 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	63 0 0	---
,, Gajar 75.25	57 0 0	---
,, Gajar 50.50	56 0 0	---
,, Black	52 0 0	---
Poppyseed, White	9 4 0	9 10 0
Groundnuts	43 0 0	---
Mowrasseed	5 0 0	5 6 0
Barley	36 0 0	5 3 0
Castorseed	47 0 0	9 8 0

Forward.	Rs as. p.
Wheat April-May	7 2 6
Linseed May	8 8 0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay May 1st 1918

	Rate per lb.
Davids No. 10	As. 15 6
Shapurji No. 10	,, 14 7
Simplex No. 10	,, 14 6
Edward No. 10	,, 14 7
Light Houses No. 6½	,, 13 2

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 1st 1918

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
,, Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	204
American Dollars	279
Hongkong ,,	207
Shanghai ,,	284
Japan ,,	146½
Singapore ,,	156½

Market steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 27-13.
Sovereign, Rs. 17-3.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, Rs. 114-10.
Silver 1st Sett., Rs. 114-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft, 1/6 1/16.
3 Months' Sight Drafts, 1/6 7/16.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 204.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Fr. 209½.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 207.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 294.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 146-12.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 142-8.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47:—Ex-Warrant, 91-8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 92.
3½ per cent. Paper, 64-8.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 78.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated, 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was open for one hour and ruled steady to firm. A fair amount of business was done.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standard 1730, Swadeshi 2035, Simplex 722-8, Shapurji 117-8, Pearls 540, New Great 287-8, Madhavji 1925, Kohinoor 1197-8, Kasturchand 1130, Indian Bleaching 160, Finlay 435, Fazulbhoy 725, David 520, Currimbhoy 330, Crescent 217-8, Century 387-8, Nagpur 2430, Bombay United 760, Bombay Dyeing 1040, Katni ordinary 235, Katni deferred 1155, Tata old deferred 1025, Tata ordinary 240, Alcocks 742-8, Bombay-Burma 1085, Bombay Tramway 347-8, Bombay Steam 287-8, Tata Hydro 1190.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1717-8, Swadeshi 2035, Simplex 720, Shapurji 117-8, Pearls 535, New Great 287-8, Madhavji 1925, Kohinoor 1200, Kasturchand 1125, Indore-Malwa 322-8, Indian Bleaching 155, Finlay 435, Fazulbhoy 720, David 515, Currimbhoy 340, Crescent 217-8, Century 387-8, Nagpur 2425, Bombay United 760, Bombay Dyeing 1050, Katni ordinary 235, Katni deferred 1155, Tata ordinary 240, Tata new ordinary 80 prem, Tata new deferred 325 prem, Alcock 742-8, Bombay Tramway 347-8, Bombay Steam 287-8, Bombay-Burma 1085, Tata Hydro 1140.

GOVERNMENT AND PASSPORTS

GREATER RESTRICTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 30.

A Press Communique says:—

It does not appear to be generally understood that the passport system is for the present intended to restrict journeyings not only for undesirable objects but also for unnecessary objects. The rule of practice established in the United Kingdom is to refuse passports absolutely to persons desirous of leaving the country for whatever destination except when the journey is undertaken in the national interests or for definite reasons of urgent private necessity. This rule will in future be rigidly followed in India and persons wishing to travel merely for the purpose of change or pleasure or for any other non-urgent object will be refused passports.

This restriction does not affect any general exemptions now in force.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, April 30th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	209- 4
Total up-to-date	27,44,439-12

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 27th Apl. 1918.

	Total for the week. Rs:	Total to date. Rs:
Approximate Earnings for week ending 27th Apl. 1918 ..		
G.I.P. Rly	24,81,900	87,86,200
A.D.C. Rly	65,000	2,45,400
B.K. Rly	4,800	16,800
C.B. Rly	6,500	23,800
Total ..	25,58,200	90,72,200
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 27th Apl. 1917.		
G.I.P. Rly	23,56,686	85,02,212
A.D.C. Rly	61,799	2,24,162
B.K. Rly	4,075	15,719
C.B. Rly	4,331	23,549
Total ..	24,26,921	87,65,642
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly	+1,25,214	+2,83,988
A.D.C. Rly	+3,201	+21,238
B.K. Rly	+725	+1,081
C.B. Rly	+139	+251

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 27th Apl. 1918	19,600	74,700
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 27th Apl. 1917.	10,715	41,639
Increase or Decrease	+8,885	+33,061

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 27th Apl. 1918. ..	4,200	12,800
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 27th Apl. 1917.	2,759	11,094
Increase or Decrease	+1,441	+1,706

Pachora Jamner Railway.
(Pachora Shendurni Section.)

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 27th Apl. 1918 ..	900	1,800
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 27th Apl. 1917	..	..
Increase or Decrease	..	..

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the day ended 30th April, 1918, as compared with the statement of 15th April 1918:—

LIABILITIES.	15th Apl. 18. Rs.	30th Apl. 18 Rs
Capital Subscribed Rs. 50 lakhs. Paid up	25 00,000	25,00,000
Reserve Fund	3,00,000	3,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	3,96,22,000	3,92,54 000
Sundries..	13,37,000	15,26,000
	4,37,59,000	4,35,80,000
ASSETS.		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities ..	88 39,000	78,63,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities..	1,55,35,000	1,51,66,000
Bills Discounted	64,49,000	42,48,000
Calls paid on Indian Specie Bank shares to be recovered	16,000	16,000
Sundries	11,59,000	13,57,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Exchequer Bonds. Port Trust, Improvement Trust. Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	1,17,82,000	1,49,30 000
	4,37,59,000	4,35,80,000

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Market was again dull and uninteresting, jute shares obtaining no support from outside and meeting with very little inquiry in market. There was some speculative business in Clives in the afternoon among bazaar operators which had effect of raising the market value of these shares from Rs. 189 to Rs. 194 but was spasmodic and there was no briskness in evidence. Coal shares were neglected and there was not usual inquiry for Industrials. Market closed very dull all round. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrakur 40; Burragarh 5.

Jute:—Budge Budge (pref) 118, 119; Clive (ord) 191, 189, 194, 196, 194; Howrah (ord) 40, 40-4 x.d.; Makarhatty (ord) 510 to 516, 508 to 522, 518; Kanknarrah (ord) 630; Kinnison (ord) 875, 881 s.l.; Lawrence (ord) 430, 435; Lansdowne (ord) 315.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Brass 29; Howrah Cotton "A" (pref) 121; Tata Industrial Bank 0-4 to 0-10 p.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 56 to 65-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 65-8 to 65-10.

COMMISSIONS IN THE I. D. F.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In his leter under the above heading, your correspondent "C.B." has studiously omitted a community, which forms a decent percentage in the I.D.F., One thing is sure and that is that there are more Portuguese than Parsees in any of the three local I.D.F. (Infantry) Corps. Is "C.B." justified in objecting to the alleged prejudice of Government when he himself is so unjustifiably prejudiced against his brothers-in-arms?—Yours, etc.

C. GOMES.
339, Grant Road, Bombay.

GROSSMITH'S
"GOLDEN STILL"
Eau de Cologne

Wonderful freshness, invigorating quality and delightful odour, distinguish this really high-class Eau de Cologne, which is undoubtedly the finest production of its kind.

It is manufactured from the purest ingredients and blended with the knowledge derived from nearly one hundred years' daily practice.

There is nothing more welcome for headache, fatigue, or distressed nerves, than "Golden Still" Eau de Cologne.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of worthless imitations.
Insist on having the original, made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON,
Distillers of Perfumes,
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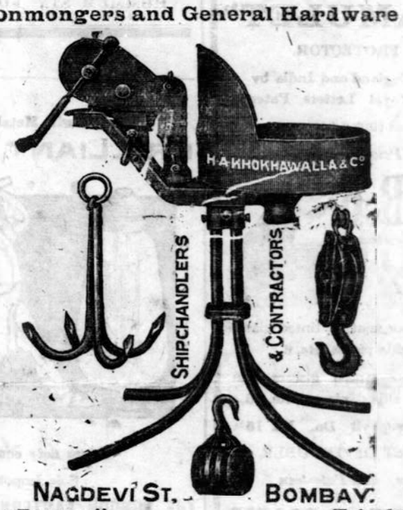

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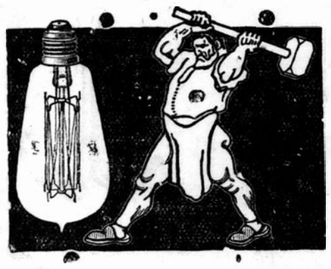

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 1.

Temperature is very low in Bihar and Orissa. There have been a few falls of rain in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay Deccan, Malabar.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one inch; Maymyo one and half; Ranchi a half; Waltair one and half.

Forecast:—Some extension of rain into Central Provinces.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th April 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr.	29.775 Inches
Temperature of Air	84.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.6 ,,
Dew Point	76.7 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.782 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	89.1 ,,
Minimum do. do.	78.8 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,W,WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	103 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	May		h.	m.	ft. in.	May		h.	m.	ft. in.
Wed.	1	m	1	38	25 8	1	m	7	40	16 3
			2	32a	27 0			8	32a	20 1
Thur	2	m	2	19	25 1	2	m	8	20	17 0
			3	17a	26 8			9	23a	20 4
Fri.	3	m	3	14	24 7	3	m	9	14	17 10
			4	15a	26 1			10	47a	20 3
Sat.	4	m	4	32	24 3	4	m	10	27	18 8
			5	20a	25 10					
Sun.	5	m	5	54	24 5	5	m	0	18	19 7
			6	29a	25 11					
Mon.	6	m	7	17	25 3	6	m	1	23	18 6
			7	35a	26 4			1	26a	19 1
Tues.	7	m	8	33	25 5	7	m	2	16	17 2
			8	36a	26 10			2	32a	18 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
May 1 (Wednesday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 1m.
,, 2 (Thursday)	6h. 11m.	7h. 1m.
,, 3 (Friday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 1m.
,, 4 (Saturday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 2m.
,, 5 (Sunday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 2m.
,, 6 (Monday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 2m.
,, 7 (Tuesday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 2m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	April 1918,	4	3	56-2 a.m.
New Moon	,,	10	6	30-9 p.m.
First Quarter	,,	18	1	44-3 a.m.
Full Moon	,,	26	4	2-4 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 1st May 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal at a few stations. Day temperature is in excess at Hissar and night temperature at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Temperature has fallen and the maximum is now in defect at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Day temperature is above normal in upper Sind and might temperature at Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal and night temperature in slight excess in Central India West. Day temperature is in defect at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Night temperature is slightly above normal at Chanda and Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports a thunderstorm with hail and 0.46in. of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Malegaon and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Thunder showers are reported from Ceylon, Malabar and the south Bombay Deccan, the heaviest being 0.91in. at Colombo. There has been a development in the favourable conditions for dust or thunderstorms in north-west India noticed yesterday.

Dust or thunderstorms appear probable in the Punjab, Rajputana and the south-west of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of May, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (30th April)	82.2	72.8	78	..	6.18	—4.76
Jask	91.4	78.2	69	..	8.06	+3.99
Do. (th April)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th April)	101.9	85.7	22	..	0.86	—2.84
PUNJAB—						
Multan	106.6	80.3	36	..	3.05	+1.34
Rawalpindi	95.1	63.4	45	..	19.66	+9.57
Lahore	105.6	70.2	49	..	4.25	+0.46
Hissar	109.5	69.7	45	..	1.13	..
Ambala	105.7	75.1	34	..	4.08	—1.83
Delhi	104.6	75.1	49	..	1.20	—1.97
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	108.5	79.9	42	..	1.22	—0.60
Mainpuri	105.8	76.3	45	..	0.76	—1.77
Jhansi	110.6	77.3	32	..	0.27	—1.68
Cawnpore	103.4	74.1	52	..	0.66	—1.56
Allahabad	100.8	73.4	50	..	0.42	—1.86
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	112.1	75.0	38	..	1.14	—0.11
Karachi	86.3	75.0	88	..	1.54	—0.05
Ajmer	104.2	77.0	26	..	0.25	—1.25
Jaipore	107.2	74.0	28	..	0.34	—1.29
Kotah	108.1	84.6	18	..	0.10	—1.19
Mount Abu	90.2	77.4	53	..	0.12	—1.19
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	105.8	74.3	62	..	0.15	—0.40
Dwarka	86.6	78.0	84	..	0.01	—0.67
Veraval	83.1	75.1	89	..	0	—0.48
Rajkot	106.1	68.5	64	..	0	—0.53
Bhavnagar Para	105.6	76.0	59	..	0	—0.69
Surat	94.9	76.7	65	..	0	—0.39
Ahmedabad	109.7	76.9	53	..	0	—0.42
Deesa	109.8	76.4	52	..	0	—0.54
Neemuch	104.3	78.8	15	..	0.06	—0.86
Indore	106.1	78.4	30	..	0.21	—0.83
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	108.1	74.3	30	..	1.30	—1.56
Saugor	107.4	76.4	29	..	0.14	—2.48
Hoshangabad	109.3	80.8	21	..	0.37	—1.54
Khandwa	109.1	83.5	32	..	0.04	—1.26
Akola	111.2	79.5	30	..	0.27	—1.94
Amraoti	110.3	8 . 8	34	..	0.16	—2.14
Nagpur	110.7	80.7	40	..	0.40	—2.08
Chanda	110.5	83.8	38	..	0.37	—3.07
Raipur	106.5	80.2	39	..	1.19	—1.67
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.1	78.5	79	..	1.46	+0.81
Ratnagiri	88.5	79.5	68	..	0.99	+0.15
Marmugao	91.4	80.7	74	..	5.96	+3.89
Karwar	91.6	78.8	74	..	1.14	—1.36
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	108.8	76.7	32	..	1.61	+0.60
Ahmednagar	101.0	69.2	34	..	3.13	+1.34
Poona	103.0	70.8	40	..	3.91	+2.15
Sholapur	105.5	78.0	36	..	1.20	—1.03
Bijapur	102.6	74.4	52	..	1.16	—1.21
Belgaum	94.8	65.2	85	0.46	7.45	+3.40
Aurangabad	104.2	75.6	33	..	0.41	—1.82
Nizamabad (Indur)	111.4	78.9	37	..	0.39	—2.41
Hyderabad	103.8	77.4	56	..	3.70	+0.48
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	93.3	74.1	70	0.01	2.67	—2.31
Calicut	89.9	79.6	79	0.01	8.57	—2.41
Cochin	90.9	80.7	78	0.26	17.95	+1.18
Colombo	86.9	73.5	93	0.91	25.99	—12.28
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.8	77.2	77	..	13.74	+6.18
Bellary	103.1	77.5	62	..	2.92	—0.43
Cuddapah	102.3	80.5	52	..	5.78	+0.39
Madras	93.5	75.7	76	..	22.24	+1.29
Bangalore	91.4	68.7	80	..	5.10	—0.59
Coimbatore	96.8	73.7	72	..	7.93	+0.42
Trichinopoly	100.1	77.7	63	..	8.32	—2.86
Negapatam	91.4	80.1	92	..	38.04	+7.81

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 1st May, 1918, was 30.000 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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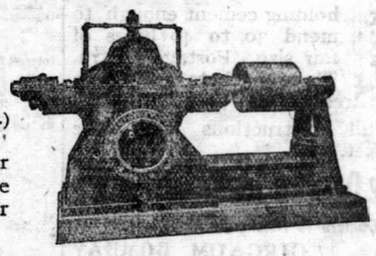

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